The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement

No 9,837—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1880.

533

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

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Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5 0
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A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	$	As. per Line.
Second do.	4	,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½	,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Chances of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines.....Re. 1-0

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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy .....As. 4.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHINDWARA, 1,983 Tons, on THURSDAY, 3rd June, 1880, at 3 P. M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Baypore, Calicut, Cochin, Allepey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, called at Portsaid in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on TUESDAY, 1st June, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao and Busrah, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, on SATURDAY, 5th June, 1880, at 10 a.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 28th May 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY,

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	
Suez	260	229	80	Including Wine
Port Said	280	240	90	
Messina	500	340	140	
Naples	500	340	140	
Leghorn	500	340	140	
Genoa	500	340	140	
Marseilles	520	350	145	Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge ; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st June, 1880.

SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st July 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON, are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can now be booked at through rates.

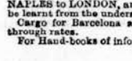
For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

F. MURAGLIA,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Joint Acting Agents, Rubattino S. N. Company.
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 23rd March 1880.

MR. DAVID McIVER'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE following sailings have been arranged from Bombay :—

	Captain.	Tons.	H. P. nom.	
S.S. THESSALY	F. Hazbord.	1,925	200	on 5th June.

FARE .....Rs. 450.

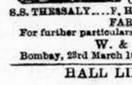
For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd March 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.
CALLING AT MALTA.



THE following STEAMERS will be despatched for the above port :—

	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	
TRENTHAM HALL	J.C. Shaw	2,100	300	June 5th.
WISTOW HALL	T. Collin.	2,700	400	July 5th.

FARE TO MALTA .....Rs. 400

,, TO LIVERPOOL ..... ,, 500

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agent,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HALL LINE

BETWEEN

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT MALTA.

[FARE TO MALTA.....Rs. 400.
,, LIVERPOOL..... ,, 500.

THE following sailings have been arranged from Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
S. S. RYDAL HALL	2700	400	O. Lloyd	18th June.
S. S. SPEKE HALL	2700	400	W. Brand	31st July.

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, handbooks, or for any other information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE

OF

TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN AND STEAMSHIPS.

INDIAN SERVICE.

THE following sailings have been arranged from Bombay :—

FOR NAPLES AND LIVERPOOL.

	Commanders.	Tons.	H. P. Nominal.	
S. S. INDIA	Geo. H. Read	2289	500	10th June.

TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

S. S. BRITANNIA	R Hutchison	3063	400	30th June.
S. S. OLYMPIA	J. Craig	2953	424	14th July.
S. S. HISPANIA		3300	400	28th July.
S. S. MACEDONIA	James Laird	2272	486	To follow.
S. S. ITALIA	Thos. S. Knox.	2245	424	To follow.

These Steamers have been specially fitted for the Indian Trade, and have accommodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.

Each steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Fare through to New York	Rs.	600
,, ,, Liverpool	,,	500
,, ,, Marseilles and Genoa	,,	450
,, ,, Naples	,,	400

For plans, handbooks of information, and for any further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents,
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

N.B.—The New York passages are booked in connection with the Company's Atlantic Mail Service either from Gregmock or from London.

There are weekly sailings from either place.

INDIA TO ENGLAND by THE LEVANT, AND THE DANUBE. Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette*,

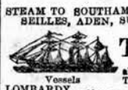
Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker & Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA AND GIBRALTAR.



THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
LOMBARDY	2723	450	G. N. Hector	5th June
NIZAM	2725	450	G. W. Brady	12th do.
ZAMBESI	2431	270	A. Symons	19th do.
INDUS	3467	600	C. H. Shillard	26th do.
TEHERAN	2559	400	E. Stewart	3rd July.
NEPAUL	3336	600	J. S. Murray	10th do.
SURAT	3141	530	Wm. Breese	17th do.
KHEDIVE	3860	600	Thos. Tomlin	24th do.
VENETIA	2726	450	J. Orman	31st do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O.S.N. Company.

Bombay, 31st May, 1880.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
ANCONA	3581	600	E. J. Stead	4th June.
RAVENNA	3500	600	A. Coleman	18th ,,

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 31st May 1880.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
ASSAM	3033	600	N. Stewart	4th June.
HYTASPES	2984	500	R. Harvey	18th ,,

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 31st May 1880.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

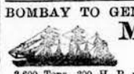
MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 4th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE of RUPEES SIX HUNDRED.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 24th March 1880.

BOMBAY TO GENOA AND MARSEILLES.



MESSRS. PAPAYANNI and Co.'s Steamer AGIA SOPIA, J. W. Beggs, Commander, 2,600 Tons, 300 H. P. nominal, will be despatched as above about 13th June.

She has very comfortable accommodation for about twenty Saloon Passengers. Surgeon and Stewardess carried. FARE Rs. 400. Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 29th May 1880.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF BARQUE MOZAFFAR.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 1st June, at 4 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

The Barque Mozaffar, 436 tons registered, as she lies in Bombay harbour or in 3 lots to suit purchasers, say—

1st Lot. The Hull, anchor, chain and boat.

2nd ,, Rigging, masts yards and running gear.

3rd ,, Sails and all stores on board.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES AT OORUN AND BANDORA.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of the mortgagee Thacker Tricumdass Mooljee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Radhabai, widow of Sudanund Gunput Bhandaree, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 7th day of February 1878.

On SATURDAY, the 5th day of June 1880, at 4 p.m., at Oorun, on their respective premises.

Firstly.—An cart called Sattadee, situate at Oorun Packady Mottowlee, sub-district of Curunja, district Tanna, survey No. 60 containing by admeasurement 4 acres and 30½ goontas or thereabouts.

Secondly.—An cart called Kital, situate at Packady Mottowlee, sub-district of Curunja, district Tanna, survey No. 7, containing by a measurement 4 acres and 16½ goontas or thereabouts.

Thirdly.—An cart called Vatlhee Bhat, situate at Packady Mottowlee, at Oorun, sub-district of Curunja, district Tanna, survey No. 11, containing by admeasurement 3 acres and half goontas or thereabouts.

Fourthly.—An cart called Tullachee Warree, situate at Packady Changy, at Oorun, in the sub-district of Curunja, district Tanna, survey No. 82, containing by admeasurement 2 acres 27½ Goontas or thereabouts.

On MONDAY, the 7th day of June, 1880, at 4 p.m., at Bandora on the premises.

Fifthly.—A piece of ground with dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Bandora, sub-district of Salsette, district Tanna, containing by admeasurement 75 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Padree Francis DeMello, on the west by the public road leading to Mahim, on the north by the property of Crawbhai Palkhur, and on the south by the public road and Portuguese Cross.

For further particulars and conditions an application may made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUBLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BY DESCHAMPS.

On TUESDAY, the 8th June, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction in Hummum Street, Fort, the surplus stock-in-trade of Messrs. Deschamps & Co., comprising teakwood and blackwood French-polished sofas and couches, drawing room, arm, and without arm chairs, ottomans, pier, dressing and washhand tables, book shelves, Madras patt'rn bedsteads, baby's cots and cradles, glassdoor cup-boards, piano stools, lamp stands, chests of drawers, toilet and pier glasses, 8-light chandelier, table lamps, bronzed candlestands, flower vases, table ornaments, pictures in fancy gilt and maple frames, 4 French billiard table, 1 billiard lamp, 1 bagatelle board, 1 cast iron gilt round table and 2 chairs, &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 6 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 1st June, 1880.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd June at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Victoria Lodge, Byculla, the valuable and handsome, F. P, Blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plate, glass, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome sweet toned cabinet grand semi-grand piano by "Boomly and Co.," one lady's side saddle by Pest, &c., &c., the property of J. Francis, Esq., the same comprising rich thin stem glassware, handsome dinner, dessert, and tea services, best plated ware, such as cruet, pickle and eggstand, waiters, dish covers, dessert and table, spoons and forks, cutlery, &c., handsome teakwood household furniture, such as dining table in 3 pieces for 12 persons, whatnots, dumbwaiters, circular, pier, oval, round, tripod, writing and dressing-tables, easy, and folding chairs, drawing and dining-room arm and without arm chairs, reclining and sofa couches, hanging argand and table kerosine lamps, pinno, iron four-post bedsteads, wardrobes, chest of drawers, cupboards, dressing and oval glasses, bath tubs, dispense articles, and cooking utensils, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 Second-hand dog-cart.

1 Bay strong pony.

The property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF NEW DHOLLERA COTTON.

TO MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd instant at 12 a. m., Messrs. BENNET & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba, in the Jute Mills by order of the Javre Monjee, Esq., and on account and risk of Iswardass Khatoorchund, Esq.

50 candies New Dhollera Cotton surveyed by Messrs. W. Legeyt and Anderson. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

Under instructions from F. D. De Britto, Esq., the receiver of the estate of the late Mr. Cursetjee Cowasjee Khandoopwalla, deceased, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on THURSDAY, the 3rd instant, at 3 p. m., sell by Public Auction, at Mandvee Khoja Gully, below the Israel Musjid.

237 bags of mowrah.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 1st June, 1880.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, CONSISTING OF A COTTON FACTORY, SITUATE AT SURAT.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

SUIT No. 181 of 1879.

MORARJEE POONJA .....Plaintiff

vs.

RAHIMBHOY ALLADINBHOY .....Defendant
and SUIT No 542 of 1879.

RAHIMBHOY ALLADINBHOY .....Plaintiff

vs.

MORARJEE POONJA, DINSHAW
FRAMJEE WADIA .....Defendants

Pursuant to a Consent Decree made in the aforesaid suits, on the 16th day of January 1880, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their sale room, No. 4, Forbes and Meadow Street, Fort, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 1st day of June 1880, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the following immovable property with the machinery :—

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, situate at Surat, outside the Lal-gate, close to the B. B. and C. I. Railway, Surat Station, in Navalcaum Taluka, Chorasi Zilla Surat, and containing by admeasurement about 17,043 square yards, together with the building erected thereon and the machinery fitted up thereon, and bound d on the north by the land of Moosa Khan Mulla Ebrahim, on the south by a water passage or ditch, and the Lal-Gate Road leading to Surat station, on the east by a vacant piece of land belonging to the Government, and on the west by a passage belonging to the said Moosa Khan Mulla Ebrahim, the property is liable to yearly ground rent of Rs. 270, besides house assessment.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the office of Mr. Jamadhas Gopall, No. 10, Hummum Street, Fort, Attorney for Morarjee Poonja, Plaintiff in suit No 181 of 1879, or at the office of the undersigned.

Dated 1st May 1880.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 1st June, 1880.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 3rd inst., Messrs. MENNESE & Co will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

50 boxes bar soap.
10 cases papers
10 bales grey shirtings.
5 cases coloured prints.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 1st June, 1880.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE,

A 3 H. P. HORIZONTAL ENGINE and VERTICAL BOILER in perfect working order. The boiler is almost new, being imported in 1878. The above are to be disposed of to make room for a larger engine. Apply to MANAGER, *Bombay Gazette*.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

CAPITAL—One Million Six Hundred Thousand Pounds.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, in Bombay and up-country, issued, on behalf of the above Company, at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co.,
Agents.

*** A RETURN of 15 PER CENT. is allowed on all Policies.

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET.

Bottled, Capsuled and Labelled under PRACTICAL EUROPEAN SUPERVISION at the Company's Wine Cellars, Byculla. Unquestionably the best value in this market.

In cases of 1 dozen . . Cash Rs. 10.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

COPE'S GOLDEN CLOUD.

A BRIGHT HONEY DEW TOBACCO cut ready for smoking, of full Aromatic Fragrant Flavour and manufactured from

THE FINEST SELECTED VIRGINIAN LEAF.

Per pound box, Cash Rs. 3.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE PERSS,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEWSPAPER, BOOK, JOB, AND FANCY PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION EXECUTED IN THE BEST STYLE.

BOOK BINDING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

MACHINE RULING, PAGING AND PERFORATING.

PRINTING IN COLORS AND GOLD.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING AND ENGRAVING.

LITHOGRAPHING AND DESIGNING.

Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

SPARKLING AVALON,

THE NEW SPARKLING WINE,
MADE FROM THE MUST OF THE APPLE.

SPARKLING AVALON,
A Pure and Finished Wine.

SPARKLING AVALON,
A splendid Tiffin and Dinner Wine.

SPARKLING AVALON,
Exhilarating, Generous and Sound.

SPARKLING AVALON "CUP."
One of the choicest Cups that can be produced.

SPARKLING AVALON.
A Splendid Wine for tropical consumption.

Quarts per dozen .....Cash Rs. 18

SOLE AGENTS :

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HEALTH RESTORED.

THE RESTORATIVE POWER OF

PHOSPHORUS

Is daily made manifest by the remarkable cures affected by it.

Prepared by

H. & T. KIRBY & CO.

IT is as harmless as Quinine, while as a tonic, for nervous affections it is far superior. As a restorative it affords immediate relief when the system is jaded and worn by severe mental work, or depressed after unusual nervous excitement. In cases of despondency and grief, its exhilarating and stimulating effect is most marked.

H. & T. KIRBY & CO.'S
COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS

ARE composed of Pure Phosphorus (Luminous), Quinine, Iron and Nux Vomica.

An invaluable remedy for NERVOUS DISEASES characterized by DEBILITY, POVERTY of BLOOD and loss of NERVE POWER.

This preparation of Phosphorus cures NEURALGIA, NERVOUS INDIGESTION, LOWNESS of SPIRITS, and other manifestations of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION very rapidly.

BRAIN WORKERS, CLERGYMEN, PROFESSIONAL and BUSY COMMERCIAL MEN who are habitually overworked derive great benefit from this COMBINATION of TONICS.

FOR CONVALESCENTS recovering from Fever and other Exhausting Diseases, this restorative is superior to all other Medicines.

May be obtained from Messrs. Treacher & Co., Bombay ; Messrs. Madan & Co., Bombay ; Messrs. Smith, Stainstreet and Co., Calcutta ; and Mr. J. L. Lyell, Allahabad.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

MRS. COULTER, MIDWIFE and LADIES' NURSE, REMOVED to No. 4, Apollo Bunder, Fort. Excellent Testimonials on application.

RAILWAY TERMINUS HOTEL.—Coolest position, First Class Table, Day and Monthly Boarders. Five rooms First Floor for Families, Reasonable terms. Adjoining Gaiety Theatre and Station.

IF you feel drowsy and tired during office hours wear a HOLMAN'S LIVER PAD. To be had at all Chemists and of J. PEARSE, Apollo Street. Price Rs. 5.

MRS. OAKES'S, 11, MIDDLETON ROW, CALCUTTA, Suites Single Rooms. REDUCED RATES from MARCH.

FOR SALE, a powerful Australian MARE with Harness, and a comfortable roomy BROUGHAM. Rs 650. Apply to W. T., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

WHISKY, IRISH and SCOTCH CROWN BRAND. Credit Rs. 17-0, Cash Rs. 16-10 per doz. CUTLER, PALMER and Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE, an ICE MACHINE in working order. TURNS OUT 150 lbs. of CLEAR ICE at a run. Apply to OFFICER COMMANDING DEPOT, 2-15th Regiment, DESA.

FOR SALE, a few SECOND HAND COUNTRY-MADE TEAKWOOD TYPE CASES. Apply to the MANAGER of this Office.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1880. Price Rs. 5 ; with postage Rs. 5-2-6. Care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS. Comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Felt Act, The Salt Act, The Steam Act, The Indian Ports Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Land Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5, interleaved Rs. 6 8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ENGINES FOR SALE! at the Machine Depôt, No. 43, Baboola Tank Road, Mazagon—Robey's Patent Portable, Semi-fixed, Vertical, and Horizontal Steam Engines from three to twenty H. P. Also Robey's Patent Thrashing Machines, Saw Benches, and Corn Grinding Mills. For particulars and prices apply to P. D. Framjee, Sub-Agent, at the Depôt, or to Wallace & Co., Elphinstone Circle, agents for Messrs. Robey & Co. Inspection is invited at the Depôt every day, from 7 a. m. to 6 p.m. Orders for articles not in Stock transmitted by telegraph on application to WALLACE & Co.

CHOPS and STEAKS, Sausage Puffs, Patties, Tea, Coffee, Ice Creams, &c., can be had at any time at PEARSE'S NEW SHOP, 38, Rampart Row.

HANDSOME PRESENTS

FOR

LADIES.

Gold Bracelets.	Jewelled Rings.	Envelope Cases.
Gold Brooches.	Fans.	Perfume Cases.
Gold Lockets.	Chatelaines.	Jewel Cases.
Gold Suites.	Work Baskets.	Card Cases.
Sets of Ear Rings.	Lady's Companions.	Dressing Cases.
Silver Jewellery.	Albums.	Writing Cases.
Glove and Handkerchief Boxes.	Inkstands.	Dressing Bags.
	Cash Boxes.	Hand Mirrors.
Church Services.	Trinket Caskets.	Smelling Bottles.
Hymn Books.	Silver & Gold Thimbles.	Bouquet Holders.

GENTLEMEN.

Meerschaum Pipes.	Watches.	Silver Pencil Cases.
Cigar Holders.	Photo. Frames.	Dressing Cases.
Cigar Cases.	Gold Snuff Boxes.	Dressing Bags.
Cigarette Cases.	Silver Snuff Boxes.	Writing Cases.
Agh Dans.	Pocket Books.	Despatch Boxes.
Cigar Lamps.	Courier Bags.	Army and Navy Cups.
Riding Whips.	Spirit Flasks.	Gold Rings.
Field Glasses.	Carriage Clocks.	Scarf Rings.
Gold Studs.	Muffineers.	Gold Alberts.
Sleeve Links.	Gold Pencil Cases.	Watches.

WEDDING GIFTS.

Fruit Stands.	Tea and Coffee Services.	Napkin Rings.
Cellarettes.	Ormolu Inkstands.	Salt Cellars.
Cruet Stands.	Photo. Albums.	Ice Buckets.
Flower Vases.	Card Trays.	Lamps.
Porcelain Vases.	Lawn Tennis Sets.	Table Cutlery.
Parian Statuary.	Liqueur Cases.	Time Pieces.
Glassware.	Dessert Sets.	Suites of Plate.
Crockeryware.	Peg Trays.	Electro-Plated Ware.

CHRISTENING GIFTS.

Silver Cups and Mugs.	Electro-Plated Cups and Mugs.
Silver Fork and Spoon.	Electro-Plated Fork and Spoon.
Silver Knife, Fork and Spoon.	Electro-Plated Knife, Fork and Spoon.
Silver Knife, Fork, Spoon and Mug.	Electro-Plated Bowl and Spoon.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING

FOR THE MONSOON.

	Rs.	a.	
DRAB DOUBLE TWILLED COATS.—The Coats have a stout Lining of Rubber between two Cotton fabrics, so that the Sun or Heat has no effect upon them, and they never stick. Will withstand the heaviest rains	25	0	each.
DOUBLE TWILLED WATERPROOF CAPES, made from the same material as the Coats	30	0	,,
LEGGINS, made from same material as above	6	8	per pair.
CAPS	3	8	each.

This is by far the best make of Waterproof for Coats and Capes ever produced for India, and we strongly recommend it to the Public as the most suitable, and durable, for Indian wear.

	Rs.	a.	
STOUT WHITE RUBBER CAPES, will withstand the heaviest rains	20	0	each, nett.
LEGGINS to match	5	8	per pair.
CAPS	3	8	each.
LIGHT WHITE RUBBER CAPES, very suitable for walking	12	0	nett.
LIGHT WHITE RUBBER COATS	10	0	,,
LEGGINS to match	4	8	
CAPS	3	8	
WHITE WATERPROOF SHEETING, 40 inches wide	4	0	per yard.
THICK DRAB DOUBLE TWILLED WATERPROOF SHEETING, very strong, and warranted not to stick, 60 inches wide	6	8	per yard.
WATERPROOF SHEETS, made from the above, with Brass Eyelets, 7½ feet long by 5 feet wide	25	0	

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

WATSON AND COMPANY,

ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Legg's Relicions of China	3	12
Colenso's History of the Zulu War	11	4
Hildebrand's Lectures on German Thought	4	12
Simpson's Obstetrics and Gynecology	9	8
Grant's Mysteries of all Nations	8	0
Macnamara's Himalayan India	13	4
Molesworth's Metrical Tables	1	0
Valentin's Qualatative Chemical Analysis	4	12
Kingsett's Nature's Hygiene	4	12
Hollingshead's Plain English	3	0
What he cost Her ? cheap edition	1	4
Miss Macdonald	1	8
Hill's Students' Manual of Venereal Diseases	1	8
Mallock's Poems	5	0
Do. New Republic	12	0
Farrar's Life of St. Paul, 2 vols	15	0
A Noble Queen, by Meadows Taylor	3	12
Gabriel Conroy, by Bret Harte	1	4
Fallen Fortune, by J Pyrl	1	4
Carols of Cockayne, by H Sleigh	1	8
Earlyman in Britain, by W B Dawkins	13	12
Mahomedan Law of Family Inheritance, by A. Rumsey	7	8
Our Scientific Frontier, by W F Andrew	3	12
Walpole's History of England, from the conclusion of the Great War in 1815, by S Walpole, 3rd vol	11	4
Communism and Socialism, by T D Woolsley	4	12
Popular Errors, by S Anthony	4	12
Golden Sorrow, by Mrs C Hoey	3	12
Health, by W H Corfield	3	12
Care of the Insane and their Legal Control, by J C Bucknill	2	4
Travels in New Zealand and Australia, by J C Crawford	4	12
Brazil, The Amazons, and the Coast, by H. H. Smith	13	4
English Men of Letters—Cowper	1	8
Watering Places and Mineral Springs of Germany, Austria, and Switzerland, by E Guiman	5	8
The Madonna of the Future, by H James	3	12
Elements of Jurisprudence, by T E Holland	6	12

	Rs.	a.
Our Public Offices, disclosure of the Anglo-Russian Agreement, by O Marvin	1	8
Degeneration, by Professor Lanster	1	8
Shipowners' and Engineers' Guide to the Marine Engine, by W Allan	6	4
Physiological and Pathological Researches of the Voice and Speech, by J S Bristowe	3	12
With the Armies of the Balkan, by Lt-Col F Cookson	3	4
Public Picture Galleries of Europe, by K. Thompson	4	12
What I saw in Kaffir Land, by Sir S. Lakeman	5	8
The A B C Universal Commercial Telegraphic Code, for the use of merchants, &c., Edn 1880	11	8
Desert Life, Recollections of an Expedition in the Soudan, by B Solymos	9	8
Dawson's Fossil Men and their Modern Representatives	4	12
My Wanderings in Persia, by T S Anderson	6	12
Jean's Steel ; its history, manufacture, properties and uses	22	8
History of the Rise of the Hugu

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

URBS PRIMA IN INDIS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

DAVE CARSON .....LESSEE.
JOSEPH ARTHUR.....STAGE MANAGER.
J. B. FERRELL .....ACTING MANAGER.

DAVE CARSON & MISS CLARA STANLEY'S COMBINED OPERA COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT, TUES. JUNE 1ST, 1880.
POSITIVELY THE LAST
TWO REPRESENTATIONS OF
Robert Planquette, MM. Clairville et Ch. Cabet's
OPERA COMIQUE IN THREE ACTS, ENTITLED
LES CLOCHES DE CORNEVILLE.
Performed with the greatest Success for upwards of 300 Nights at the Theatre des Folies Dramatiques, Paris, also at the Globe and Folly Theatres, London.

THE COOLEST RESORT IN THE CITY!
CHEAP AND
SPARKLING ENTERTAINMENTS!!!

LAST NIGHTS!
LAST NIGHTS!!
OUR SEASON
Is rapidly drawing to
A CLOSE.

PROGRAMME.
AT 8-55.
OVERTURE.....ORCHESTRA.
AT 9 O'CLOCK PROMPT.
LES CLOCHES DE CORNEVILLE.
(CAST.)

GERMAINE.....Miss CLARA STANLEY.
Serpolette.....Miss Bertha Roc.or.
Jeanne.....Miss Lily Hedderwick
Gertrude.....Miss Kate Hedderwick.
Henri, Marquis De Corneville.....Mr. Howard Oakley.
Gaspard.....Mr. Joseph Arthur.
Le Baille.....Mr. T. Moore.
Grenichenx.....Miss Linzie Wilson.
Gobo [The Baille's Shadow].....Mr. J. Rollings.
Christopha [a Naval Cadet].....Mr. J. Drew.
Pierre.....Mr. J. Drew.
Catchalot.....Mr. Madison Obrey.
Minard.....Mr. Jones.

PEASANTS, SAILORS, &c.
[PERIOD ABOUT 1700.]
SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY.
ACT FIRST:
THE CLIFFS OF CALVADOS
AND
CASTLE OF CORNEVILLE.
ACT SECOND:
THE HAUNTED CHAMBER IN THE CASTLE.
ACT THIRD:
AN ORCHARD NEAR THE VILLAGE OF CORNEVILLE.

THE OPERAS PRODUCED DURING THE SEASON WILL BE UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
MISS B. HOCTOR.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Stage Box to admit 8.....Rs. 24
Private Box to admit 4.....„ 12
Orchestra Stall.....„ 3
Stall.....„ 2
Pit.....„ 1
Back Seat.....As. 8

Boxes and Orchestra Stalls can be reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co's.

Doors open at 8-15. Performance begins at 9. Carriages may be ordered at 11-15.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2ND, 1880.
GRAND FAREWELL BENEFIT
TO
MISS CLARA STANLEY,
THE FAVOURITE PRIMA DONNA.
HERVE'S CELEBRATED EXTRAVAGANZ
CHILPERIC.

Caricature Photographs of "DAVE CARSON AT HOME," by Bousseton, 59, Rue St. Lazare, Paris, may be had of the Door-keepers and Ushers. Price 8 Annas, Cash.

NOTICE.

ANCHOR LINE.
S. S. INDIA,
CAPTAIN READ,
2,189 Tons, 500 H. P. Nominal,

WILL sail on the 10th instant for LIVERPOOL, calling at MALTA and NAPLES.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
N.B.—Both First and Second Class Passengers are carried.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S.S. INDIA, are hereby INFORMED of the steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay in the Prince's Dock.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

TARPAULINS OILED, TARRED, OR PAINTED.

ORDERS for the above from Railways and other Public Companies will be executed of the best materials, Sewing and Composition, and guaranteed not to crack or stick together, under European superintendence, at the cheapest rate. For terms apply to
HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.
No. 6, Apollo Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

THE ABKARI FARMS for 1880-81 of the Khandeish Collectorate and the co-shared villages of the Dang country, under the Khandeish Political Agency, will be put up to AUCTION at the Collector's Kachari, at Dhulia, on MONDAY, the 21st June, 1880. No further notice will be inserted.

W. EAST,
Acting Collector, Khandeish.
Office of the Collector of Khandeish, Camp Amli, 19th May 1880.

JEAN-VINCENT BULLEY'S
PARISIAN TOILET VINEGAR.
AS AN ADJUNCT TO THE DAILY BATH DURING THE HOT WEATHER, IS EMINENTLY REFRESHING AND SALUBRIOUS.
PROMOTING THE FUNCTIONS OF THE SKIN AND IMPARTING AN AGREEABLE PERFUME TO THE BODY.
Large bottle, Cash.....Re. 1 each.

TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PORTABLE GAS LAMP.

PATENTED BY MESSRS. GERSON BOEHM & Co.

SOUNDY & Co., Bombay, have been appointed Agents for the sale of these Lamps, which for Brilliancy, Economy, and Convenience cannot be surpassed.

THE PATENT PORTABLE GAS LAMPS can be fitted in any ROOM, GARDEN, or STREET in a few minutes, and a brilliant gas light produced with less trouble than lighting an ordinary Oil or Kerosine Lamp.

THE LIGHT is superior to Coal Gas, as it is whiter and more brilliant.

IT IS CHEAPER than Oil or Kerosine as no wick is required, consequently no trimming is necessary, and it can be prepared and lighted in less than a minute.

ANY NATIVE SERVANT can learn in five minutes to make Gas and manage the Lamps.

NO GAS WORKS NECESSARY.
NO EXPENSIVE MACHINERY WANTED.
NO PIPES REQUIRED.

THE FIRST COST is about the same as PURCHASING ORDINARY LAMPS AND FITTINGS. THE EXPENSE OF WORKING less than one half the cost of Coal Gas, and even less than Cocoanut or Kerosine oils.

The LAMPS may be seen at any time at SOUNDY & Co., Rampart Row, and at PHILLIPS & Co., next to Mr. Macropolo's, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

Estimates furnished for fitting up Towns, Palaces, Gardens, Factories, &c., &c., on application to SOUNDY & Co., BOMBAY.

MEDICINES.
REVISED PRICE LIST.

	Rs.	a.
Allen's Zylobalsamum	2	0
do. Hair Restorer	3	0
Brown's Bronchial Troches	0	14
Common's Arecanut Tooth Paste	1	4
Branson's Coffee Extract	0	12
Walker's Extract of Coffee and Chicory	0	12
Cleaver's Terebene Soap per case of 3 cakes	1	0
Cleaver's Terebene Tooth Powder	0	12
Professor Brown's Wonderful Balm	2	0
Do do Acasian Balsam	2	12
Do do Restorative Assimilant	2	12
Do do Liver Invigorator	2	12
Do do Herbal Ointment as. 12 &	1	12
Do do Renovating Pills as. 12 &	1	12
Godard's Non-Mercurial Tasteless Powder	0	12
Eno's Fruit Salt	1	8
Grimault's Cigarettes (Canabis Indicus)	1	2
Do Guaves	2	0
Delectable Jujubes	1	0
Voice Jujubes	0	12
Mellor's Cod Liver Oil	2	0
Newton Mason's Linseed Linctus	0	14
Warner's Inglivian	3	8
Osborne's Golden Drops for Ear Ache	0	12
Lamplough's Lime Juice Syrup	1	8
Hydrolion or Hydrated Oil	2	12
Malthine	2	0
Savory and Moore's Datura Tatula	1	8
Do do Pancreatised Cod Liver Oil	1	8
Rimmel's Parisian Cream of Jasmine	1	8
Do Photocrome	2	0
&c.	&c.	

B, S. MADON & CO.,
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 31.

WITH the exception of a decline of 6d. per quarter in the value of Rapeseed there are no changes in the Home telegrams in addition to those which we have already noticed.

The Bank of Bombay's Return of Saturday's date shows the following changes, when compared with that of last week, viz:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	4,36,920
Do. Branches	Inc.	„	3,39,398
Other Deposits	Inc.	„	46,709
Cash Credits on Security of Gt. Paper	Dec.	„	1,47,762
Loans on Security „ „	Dec.	„	2,33,639
Bills Discounted	Dec.	„	7,76,471
Cash Balance with Correspondents	Inc.	„	47,755
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	„	20,22,031

From the above Return it will be seen that the Cash Balance is increased by 20¾ lakhs arising from a falling off in the trade demand as well as from an increase in Deposits.

STERLING EXCHANGE.—The market opened today firm at an advance of 1-32d. on Saturday's closing rates, and a fair amount of business has been transacted on these terms during the day. Calcutta telegrams report a strong market at hardening rates. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand		1s. 3 3-32d.	per Re.
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 3 7-32d.	„
Credits	3 do.	1s. 3 5-16d.	„
Documents	3 do.	1s. 3 1-32d.	„
France	3 do.	2-14¾	„

On Calcutta rates are unchanged at 1-16 premium for demand, and ⅛ per cent. discount for 60 days' sight bills.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates opened firm at Rs. 94½ to ¾ for Fours, and Rs. 101½ to ¾ for Fours-and-a-half, and before the close there were few sellers even at the higher quotation.

SHARES.—The market keeps very steady, and for Spinning and Weaving Companies' Scrip there has been a good demand at hardening rates; among these Alfreds have advanced Rs 20, Coorlas Rs. 25, Dhurrumseys Rs. 5, Hindustan Rs. 10, Jewraj Balloo and Khandeish Rs. 5, Madras United and Manockjee Petits Rs. 10, and Morarjees and New Great Eastern Rs. 15. Among Miscellaneous shares Bombay-Burmah Trading have advanced to Rs. 2,070.

COTTON.—Our market continues extremely dull, and prices are generally Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per candy lower. The sales reported during the day have been only on a very small scale. The arrivals from up-country yesterday amounted to 5,583 bales, consisting chiefly of Dholleras descriptions. Broach is still only arriving in small quantities, and the price is in consequence maintained. We quote:—

Good M. G. Broach	Rs. 223	per candy F. P.
Good Oomrawuttee	„ 203	„
F. G. F. „	„ 193	„
Good DhoHerah	„ 202	„
F. G. F. „	„ 191	„
G. F. Compta	„ 182	„
F. G. F. S. G. Dharwar	„ 197	„

LINSEED.—There is no change to report in this market which keeps steady, with a moderate amount of business passing at Rs. 6-5 to Rs. 6-6 per cwt.

RAPESEED is also quite unchanged at Rs. 5-15 per cwt.

WHEAT.—Prices for Soft White are maintained at Rs. 33 to Rs. 34 per candy and Hard Red at Rs. 38 to Rs. 39 per candy.

FREIGHTS.—The market has been steady to-day with a moderate amount of business passing for Liverpool via Canal at 35s. per ton and for the Cape at 41s. 3d. to 42s 6d per ton. Continental rates are quiet and unchanged at 47s 6d per ton Freight paid here at par for Marseilles and Genoa and 50s. per ton for Trieste and Venice.

PIECE GOODS—Rates in the bazaar are fairly well maintained, but to arrive business is only practicable on lower terms.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares	Amount	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	2,500	500	500	4 p. ct	725
Bank of Bengal	4,000	500	all	8 do	755
Bank of Madras	100,000	500	all	8 do	640
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	10	all	3 do	196
Chartd Bk. L. & C.	40,000	20	all	6 do	290
Chart'd Mercantile	30,000	25	all	6 do	278
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,000	281	all	8 o	400
National Bank of India	80,000	25	12½	5 do	104
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do	300

LAND COMPANIES.

New Jolaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	15	1,035
Freze Land	7,500	15	15	100	33
Sassagon Land, &c	4,75	2,00	2,03		65
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,268	12	200

* P.T. Bonds.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Co.	600	1,000	1,000	90	999
Albert Mills	4,0	2,500	1,700	40	130
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Co.	37,000	100	100	24	60
Alfred Manufacturing Co.	2,00	500	500	15	510
Alliance Spinning	6,0	2,500	all	65 p. c	1,600
Bhowaggur Mills	8,0	1,000	2,000	100	900
Bombay United	9,0	1,000	1,00	25	905
Central India S. W. & M. Co.	2,500	500	5	30	675
Coorla Mills	8,0	1,000	1,000	20	675
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	35	270
Emerson S. and W. Co.	1,50	500	all	..	452
Golam Baba Spinning Co.	1,00	500	400	20	510
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	4	985
Hydrabad Spinning Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..	515
Jaffer Ali Spinning Co.	60	500	500	50	675
Jewraz Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40 p. c	815
Khandeish	770	1,000	1,000	30	990
Khatao Mackunjee	1,00	1,000	1,000	50	680
Madras	350	1,250	1,250	75	680
Madras United	35	1,000	1,000	70 p. c	910
Monockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	50	1,200
Muzagon Spinning Co.	2,000	500	500	35	100
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	1,000
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	40	805
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20 p. c	940
Oriental	4,000	625	625	—	585
Prince of Wales Spinning Co.	1,500	500	500	..	92
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	30	1,275
Shoalapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	30	870
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	75	880
Victoria Mills	850	1,000	1,000	50½	649

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-4	5 p. ct	310
Do New £20 shares	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-12-1	do	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,100
Do. New £15 Shares	..	£18	196-5-15	do	365

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 29th May as compared with the statement issued on the 22nd May:—

LIABILITIES	May. 22. Rs.	May 29. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	22,00,000	22,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	22,03 506	26 40,426
Do do. at Branches	11 63,619	15,05 017
Other Deposits	2,02,53,329	2,05,00,329
Post Bills	9,417	9,249
Cash Credits, undrawn	3,75,643	4,07,923
	3,62,67,505	3,71,22,644
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	34,18,576	34,20,019
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	13,48,511	12 00 809
Loans, on Security of do.	65,07 974	62,74,335
Current Accounts, overdrawn	1,862	2,599
Bills Discounted	1,28,29,556	1,20,53 085
Stamps	2,884	28,69
Dead Stock	Rs. 5,44,339	
Amount applied in reduction	2,05,000	
	3,39,339	3,39,339
Cash Balance with Correspondents	1,88,060	2,45,815
Cash and Currency Notes	1,15,60,743	1,35 82,774
	3,62 07,505	3,71,22,644

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE STEAMER PLANTAIN, 1,359 tons, Captain G. Pearse, sailed yesterday for Galle in ballast.

THE STEAMER FERNWOOL, 1,222 tons, Captain E. Leighton, sailed yesterday for London with a general cargo.

THE STEAMER GUNGA, 198 tons, Captain J. N. Noble, sailed yesterday for Bhownuggur with a general cargo.

THE STEAMER NAPLES, 1,473 tons, Captain J. Hollowy, sailed on the 29th ultimo for Marseilles with a general cargo.

THE STEAMER COLUMBIAN, 1,404 tons, Captain J. W. Baldwin, sailed yesterday for Jeddah with a general cargo and 60 deck passengers.

THE STEAMER DREDGER ALBUQUERQUE, 340 tons Captain R. McKean, arrived in harbour on the 29th ultimo from Paumben (6th May) via Malabar Coast.

THE STEAMER DRUMDUFF, 798 tons, Captain J. Johnson, arrived in harbour on the 29th ultimo from Genoa (3rd May) in ballast. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE STEAMER AKOLA, 315 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Zanzibar with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain J. T. Rean, 7 gentlemen and 7 ladies, and several deck passengers.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMER INDIA, 1,592 tons, Captain G. Read, which arrived in harbour on the 29th instant from Liverpool (1st May), brought a general cargo and 2 deck passengers.

THE SHIP BENEFACTRESS, 1,276 tons, Captain E. Causebrook, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (27th Jan.) with a cargo of 1,773 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE SHIP MEMNON 849 tons, Captain W. Wass, which arrived in harbour on the 30th ultimo from Boston (28th Jan), brought a cargo of 1,036 tons ice. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Tudor & Co.

THE SHIP EXPORTER, 1,369 tons, Captain F. A. Kezer, which arrived in harbour on the 30th ultimo from New York (4th Jan.), brought a cargo of 20,215 cases of kerosine oil. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE SHIP TILKHURST, 1,527 tons, Captain G. Blake, which arrived in harbour on the 30th inst. from Liverpool (24th Feb.), brought a cargo of 2336 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay Muir & Co

THE SHIP GEORGE GILROY, 1,083 tons, Captain N. R. Bodhill, which arrived in harbour on the 30th ultimo from Greenock (12th Jan.), brought a cargo of 1,540¾ tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S.S. PACHUMBA, 544 tons, Captain R L. Turner, which arrived in harbour on the 29th ultimo from the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, brought a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut Smith, Surg. Jones, two rank and file, and 50 deck.

THE STEAMER AURORA, 1,157, Captain G. Bogovich, will sail to-day for Trieste with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Constantinople—Mr. O. Fiedler, Mr. Geo. Plate, and Mr. Robert Baker. For Larnaca.—Mr. J. W. Parsons and 10 deck. For Port Said.—3 deck.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
29	A buquerque (s)	McKean	Paumben, May 6.
31	Benefactress	Causebrook	Liverpool, Jan 27.
	Ancona (s)	Stead	Suez, May 21.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
29	Naples (s)	Holloway	Marseilles.
	Benvenue (s)	Leighton	London.
	Columbian (s)	Baldwin	Jeddah.
	Gunga (s)	Noble	Bhownuggur.
	Plantain (s)	Pearse	Galle.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Akola, Nacoda, to Zanzibar.
Steamer India, Brizzolesi, to Genoa.
Steamer Aurora, Bogovich, to Trieste.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Pachumba, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Drumduff, to France.
Steamer Pearl, to Bhownuggar.
Ship George Gilroy, to Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

May. ARRIVAL.
27 Almora (s).....Hutcheson ...London, April 17.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 31.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Mangerton s—1 bale cotton W M Bell, 100 bales cotton Lang Moir and Co, 550 bales cotton Volkart Brothers.
India s—8,883 cwts wheat P Mazotti and Co.
Norna—100 bales cotton Killick Nixon and Co.
Ailsona—209 bales cotton Killick Nixon and Co.
Nerissa—100 bales cotton Killick Nixon and Co.
Clan Lamont s—320 cwts bones Goolam Rusool Abdul Cader' 19 bales wool Heerachund Moorajee.
Trentham Hall s—538 cwts wheat Ghellabhoy Kesowjee, 38 bales rags, 24 bales hemp rope, and 10 bales hemp Nuthoo Soonderjee, 57 bales wool Hurjeevan Vussonjee, 209 bales cotton and 505¾ cwts linseed Killick Nixon and Co., 25 bales wool Khattow Veerjee, 90 bales wool Lilladhur Topun, 100 cwts coir yarn Lalljee Poonsee, 30 bales cotton Gangjee Nurput, 14 bales cotton Moolchund Motichund, 503 cwts myrabolams Canjee Jai ha, 29 bales wool Runchordass Moorarjee, 66 bales wool D. Merwanjee & Co, 60 bales wool, Sametrumull Gulamu'l.
Thessaly s—260 cwts bones Natha Essa, 200 bales cotton W and A Graham and Co, 6671 cwts rapeseed, Lilladhur Topun, 200 bales cotton E Spinner and Co.
Nebo s—350 bales cotton J C Bushby and Co, 450 bales cotton Killick Nixon and Co, 100 bales cotton E Spinner and Co.

FOR LONDON.

J N Ganvell—140 bales hemp, Getha Gangjee, 2 bales skins 27 cwts horns Manjee Allawa, 156¼ cwt myrabolams Soonderdass Dhurumdass.
Teviot—100 bales cotton Henry and Sabathy, 30 bales hides Khan Mahomed Nanney, 600 bales cotton Killick Nixon & Co. 85 cwts turmeric and 50 cwts tamrind Ludha Muckanjee, 136 cwts turmeric David Sassoon & Co., 3 bales skins Goolamally Peerbhoy.
Fernwood s—300 bales cotton Killick Nixon & Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

India s—1 bale cotton F Sauquet and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Kingstone s—401 bales cotton Geo. Lockhart and Co., 468 bales cotton Gaddum and Co., 150 bales cotton Ritchie Stuart and Co. 850 bales cotton, Sigg Sulzer and Co, 2,001 cwts rapeseed Killick Nixon and Co,. 150 packages coffee and 108 bags, pepper, M Mackenzie and Co.
Lawrance Delop—800 cwts linseed, R mington and Co

FOR TRIESTE.

Tirnavo s—250 bales cotton, Peel Cassel's and Co, 100 bales cotton Killick Nixon and Co.
Escurial s—44 bales cotton, Tricomjee Mooljee and Co, 10 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR BOSTON.

Trentham Hall s—16 bales skins, D Merwanjee and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Escurial s—500 bales cotton, Geo Lockhart and Co, 250 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Tirnavo s—100 bales cotton F Tarati, 100 bales cotton F Sauquet and Co.

FOR MALTA.

India s—4,493¼ cwts wheat Volkart Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

India s—100 bale cotton Gaddum and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

India s—10 bales cotton F Sauquet and Co.
Agia Sofia s—19,000 cwt wheat 3,450 cwts gingellyseed and 1,285 cwt linseed Ralli Brothers, 700 bales cotton L Singer and Co, 419¼ cwt ringellyseed Lang Moir and Co.
Cicero 180 cwts gingelly seed and 643 cwt rapeseed Ralli Brothers, 257 cwts rapeseed and 600 cwts gingelly seed Ralli Brothers.
Lombarly s—225 bales wool, 10 bales skins and 25 bales hides P. & O. S. N. Co.
Stag s—4,000 cwts wheat Lang Moir and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Cicero s—100 bales cotton E. Spinner and Co.
Agia Sofia s—100 bales cotton E. Spinner and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

India s—60 cwts coffee H. S. Misroe, 6 cases indigo and 1 case tea Hajee Ally Babany.
Tirnavo s—25 slabs tin block, Cayemally Tyebally Sons.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Aurora s—8 packages cloves, Ahmed Hajee Essa, 4 bales woolen carpets Essac Salloon Abedin.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 26.

Carnegy, Col, 21st Regt N I, from leave.

MAY 27.

Levinge, Surg, on furlough.

MAY 28.

Knott, Vet Surg, on duty, from Kirkee.

MAY 29.

Smith, Lieut, R A, on sick leave, from Afghanistan.
Baines, Major, 6th (Royal) Regt, on sick leave, from Kuram Valley.
George, Lieut, 14th Regt, on sick leave, from Peshawar.
Davidson, Lieut Col, R A, on leave, from Lucknow.
Little, Brigr Genl, Staff Corps, on leave, from Nussoerabad.

MAY 30.

Branson, Major, 31st Regt, on leave, from Afghanistan.

MARCH 31.

Minter, Lieut, R A, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 29.

Boyd, Surg, on Med Cert, to England.
Queene, Lieut Col, 12th Lancers, on duty, to England.
Pennington, Surg Major, on duty, to England.
Loyd, Lieut, R H A, on sick leave, to England.
Shearburn, Captain, 9th Lancers, on sick leave, to England.
Bruce, Lieut Col, Staff Corps, on Med Cert, to England.
Walker, Lieut Col, 17th Regt N I, on furlough, to England.
Levinge, Surg, on furlough, to England.
Sykes, Col, Bombay Cavalry, on retirement, to England.
Knott, Vet Surg, on duty, to Kirkee.
Cousins, Quarter Master, 88th Foot, on duty, to England.
Champion, Lieut, R A, on duty, to Kirkee.

THE ARMY.

War Office, Pall Mall, 4th May, 1880.

Comst and Transport Dept.—The undermentioned officers are retired under the Royal Warrant of 12th July, 1878:—Depy. Commy. W. J. Birnie, dated 1st May 1880; Asst. Commy. T. Hibbert, dated 1st May 1880; Commissariat and Transport Staff Depy. Commy. R. D. Noake, Commt. and Transport Dept, to be Depy. Asst. Commy. Genl., dated 31st Jan. 1880; Chaplains' Dept Chaplain of the Second Class, the Rev. W. Ponsford, to be Chaplain of the First Class dated 1st May 1880.

THE NAVY.

Admiralty, 12th May, 1880.

In accordance with the provisions of H. M.'s order in Council of the 8th April, 1877, the undermentioned Engineers have been placed on the Retired List from the 7th inst.:—T. Jones, J. Imrie, and in accordance with the provisions of H. M.'s Order in Council of the 22nd Feb. 1870—Paymaster E. Jago has this day been placed on the Retired List.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

AS H. E. the MARQUIS of RIPON, K. G., has appointed 11 o'clock THIS MORNING for the RECEPTION of the ADDRESS from the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of BOMBAY, MEMBERS of that body are requested to be in attendance at that hour at Government House, Malabar Point.
By Order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Secretary Town Council, and Clerk, Municipal Corporation.
Bombay, 1st June 1880.

NOTICE.

GENTLEMEN INVITED to Government House to have the honour of MEETING HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY of INDIA on the 1st and 2nd June, are requested to WEAR UNDRESS UNIFORM instead of Full Dress, notified in the invitations issued.

HENRY STRACEY, Lieut.-Col., Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor.

Malabar Point, 31st May 1880.

NOTICE.

ALL LETTERS, PARCELS, and TELEGRAMS intended for His Excellency the GOVERNOR and the PRIVATE SECRETARY, which cannot be delivered at Malabar Point by THURSDAY NIGHT, the 3rd June, 1880, should be sent to BELLA VISTA, MAHABLESHWUR, until further notice.

G. H. R. HART,
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.
Government House, Malabar Point, Bombay, 29th May 1880.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co., of Bombay and Poona, have the pleasure of announcing that Mr. A. MENIST, Oculist's Optician, of Amsterdam and London, has APPOINTED them AGENTS for the sale of his CELEBRATED PEBBLE SPECTACLES and EYE-GLASSES, BINOCULARS, &c.

Mr. Menist makes his Frames of Gold and Silver only, which have been found to be the best metals for the purpose, his object being to attain perfection as nearly as possible, without regard to cost. He does not use steel, for this metal rusts, and the joints become loose, altering the focus of the glasses, and so injuring the eyes; neither is there any economy in it, for in this climate it corrodes so quickly that it must often be renewed, while Gold or Silver are practically everlasting, and Aluminium cannot be used, for it leaves an indelible mark on the skin wherever it comes in contact with it.

Mr. Menist's Non-pressure Eye-glasses have a spring so made that it may be twisted in any direction without breaking, and they maintain their position when worn without any pressure, or leaving any mark when removed.

His 12 lens "Duchesse" are all Achromatic, and as powerful as Field Glasses.

His Field, Marine and Opera Glasses may be used for hours without causing the eyes to ache.

Mr. Menist has left instruments with Messrs. C. Marcks and Co. for testing each eye separately, it frequently happening that they differ more or less in power. Messrs. C. Marcks and Co. for the convenience of clients who may not wish to purchase Mr. Menist's glasses have also in stock some of their own manufacture, at lower prices, in Gold, Silver, and Steel frames; and though the quality of the pebbles is admittedly not equal to those of Mr. Menist, yet it is very good, and much superior to most of what is sold as the "finest Brazilian Pebbles."

Pamphlets may be had on application.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1880.

THE landing of a new Viceroy is always a ceremony of great interest, and the circumstances under which Lord Ripon arrives amongst us have secured for him a more than usual share of the respectful curiosity of the Bombay public. The streets were lined last evening not merely with troops, but with people, and the bunders whence a view of the actual landing could be seen, were crowded with representatives of every race and creed. His Lordship was keenly scrutinised, and what is somewhat unusual was very warmly cheered by the natives, to whom the practise of cheering is not familiar. The general impression was undoubtedly favourable to the new Governor-General, who, people remarked, was stout built and burly like Lord Mayo, though he is not as tall as that famous proconsul. There is an air of urbanity and of cheery self-confidence about Lord Ripon which speaks well for his future popularity; the first impression which goes for so much was certainly good. Letters from home say that there is a disposition on the part of the ruling spirits of the party now in power to minimise the authority and influence of Indian viceroys so that they may be forced to carry out not their own policy but that of the Cabinet, or rather that of the Secretary of State for India for the time being. If such an idea has entered into the Radical mind, it is to be hoped that Lord Ripon will not allow himself to be made its victim. The universal opinion in India is that Lord Lytton's one mistake was that he consented to carry out a policy sloped for him at home and of which he could not have approved. The manner in which he stultified himself in regard to the cotton duties, which he declared upon his first landing in this city were not protective and could not be spared by the Treasury, while he shortly afterwards violated all official usage to rescind great part of those very duties on the ground that they were protective, and that the money was not needed by the Treasury—which is to be replenished by new taxes or by loans—shows of itself that the general opinion is justified by the reality. Lord Lytton's unquestionable ability, his powers of sustained application, his versatility, his eloquence, his personal devotion to the public welfare, have availed nothing to redeem his administration from the reproach of failure, simply because he allowed his own better judgment to be over-ridden by men in London who had not his opportunities of knowing how things in India were really going. The lesson, it is to be hoped, will not be lost upon his successor. If the notion of making his deliberate judgment, formed from the study of Indian questions on the spot, and under a full sense of direct responsibility to the country—if, we say, the fatal notion of making his judgment give way as of no weight when at issue with the views of a Secretary of State six thousand miles away be taken as the rule in future, it would be far better to abolish the Viceroyalty altogether and carry out Mr. Bright's programme of splitting up India into six Presidencies, each with a Governor in direct communication with the India Office. Such an arrangement would at least give us some of the advantages of a federative system. But a mere shadow of a Viceroy, who would consent to be the conduct for the orders of a Viceroy with another designation living six thousand miles off, would serve no good purpose. But we augur better things under Lord Ripon. We shall be much surprised if that self-contained and resolutely conscientious nobleman makes the mistake of allowing the Viceroyalty to be virtually superseded while he is in office. India must be governed not only for India, but in India; the whole history of the administration which he comes to replace is calculated to impress that truth indelibly on his mind.

SOME truths are gradually oozing out regarding the battle fought by General Stewart near Ghazni. It appears to have been something of a surprise and what racing men call a "near thing." The enemy were in a hurry to begin, and arrived rather before they were expected, or wanted. Our pickets were not sufficiently thrown out and had no time to give the alarm. The Ghazis came howling down on the flank of the 19th Bengal Cavalry, rolled them up and threw them back in some confusion on the 3rd Gurkhas. As soon as the Gurkhas were disentangled of the cavalry they formed square and poured a tempest of bullets into the Ghazis, laughing and joking as they reloaded their pieces. Some idea of the suddenness and fierceness of the attack may be gathered from the fact that there were upwards of forty casualties in one squadron of the 19th B. C., and that the Ghazis got so well in among our people that General Stewart and his staff had to draw their swords. The imperturbability shown by the gallant little Gurkhas was not well imitated by the 59th Regiment of Europeans at the commencement of the fight; and General Hughes spoke some certain words to them which they will do well to lay to heart. But the fight ended gloriously. It was far and away the greatest battle ever fought by the English in Afghanistan. Mr. Lepel Griffin and General Roberts have purchased at fancy prices, the friendship of a good many Afghan chiefs. The amount of money spent in this way will one of these days be approximately known, and we have reason to assure our readers that the revelation will create something more than surprise. We happen to know of one Afghan chief residing near Kabul who is at present in receipt

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

NEWS FROM KABUL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 31.

On the 29th there was a parade at Kabul of all the available troops. It was held in honour of the Queen's birthday. The total number present was 4,221 men and 16 guns. General Roberts with his Staff has arrived at Sherpur from Argandeh. General Baker who is still at Maidan has sent a force under Colonel Brownlow along the Bamian road as far as Sar-i-Chassurs. This force consists of 250 of the 72nd Highlanders, 200 of the 5th Goorkhas, and one squadron of Cavalry. General Roberts's force had a very peaceful march, the people giving ample supplies and seeming pleased to see the troops. The passage at Tangi Wardak was the only difficulty, occupying fourteen hours.

THE STATE OF AFFAIRS AT HERAT.

News from Herat continues to represent Ayub Khan as in very awkward predicament, he being placed between Herati and Kabuli regiments who are constantly fighting with each other. Ayub has meanwhile proclaimed an expedition against Kandahar, and has actually issued orders for its disorderly and dangerous soldiery out of the city rather than to accomplish any definite results by an attack.

THE WALI OF KANDAHAR.

The Wali of Kandahar leaves immediately to join the main body of his army, which is on the eastern frontier, under his eldest son. It is conjectured that the Wali's movements are influenced by the report of Ayub Khan's advance from Herat.

Sir Henry Daly meets Lord Ripon at Bombay.

AFGHAN AFFAIRS.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, MAY 31.

All is well in Kabul. Mahomed Jan appears to be collecting a large number of men in Zurmat, and General Ghulam Haidar has joined the gathering. At Mount Chappar, a few days ago, Sir R. Sandeman, General Phayre, and Colonel Lindsay held a committee to consider the proposal for the protection of the wire and railway line by military and levies.

Ayub Khan on the 20th was encamped at Rozabad, outside Herat. One thousand sowars had previously left for the Kandahar frontier by the northern road. The crops throughout the Trans Helmund district are very good.

THE BURMESE REBELLION.

The Burmese rebels have burnt Lenboungweh village on the Irrawaddy. The leader is believed to be Nyong Oke, a prince escaped from Calcutta. He has been repulsed from Minhla and is now encamped close to the British frontier with about 300 followers poorly armed and with little ammunition.

DREDGING KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KURRACHEE, MAY 31.

The new and powerful dredger Nearchus and hopper barges Sindhi and Baluchi, recently imported from England at considerable expense for the purpose of improving the harbour of Kurrachee, was successfully tried in the presence of the Commissioner in Sind and all the leading officials of this station. The Commissioner alluded to the improvements devised by Mr. Price, our talented Port Engineer, during so many years of patient and thoughtful labour, and wished him every success in their execution. After the experiments the Harbour Works people and some friends sat down to a sumptuous banquet at Manora.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN ROBSON.

Captain Robson, who accompanied Colonel Smith, Commanding Royal Artillery Reserve Division on the 22nd May to join Colonel Phayre at Pishin, died at Sibi last Thursday of sunstroke.

Mr. Evenard, Assistant Superintendent of Police here, had a sunstroke last Saturday and is very ill. He was playing in the cricket match between the Volunteers and the Station Club. He had been in for a long time and exhausted himself running, and he was then struck down.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE SITUATION AT KABUL.

LONDON, MAY 31.

The *Times* of this morning publishes a letter from its special correspondent at Kabul, in which he says that in an interview that he had had with several sirdars who are friendly to the British, they said that they doubted if Abdul Rahman would come in to Kabul at our invitation. In this contingency they recommended annexation of the country; or, if that course would not be entertained, they urged the selection of one of the claimants, and on his being proclaimed Amir, then either to support him by a settled British force or evacuate the country.

HERAT.

LONDON, MAY 31.

In the House of Commons this evening the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question, said that Government did not intend to resume communication with Persia regarding the disposal of Herat. The Government desires, notwithstanding, to place that city under peaceful and stable rule.

ST. PETERSBURG, MAY 30.

General Scobeleff is reconnoitring from Chatte.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 30.

The Ulemas and Mahomedan fanatics at Constantinople are counselling resistance to the demands of the European Powers.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, MAY 31.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Arcot, outward bound for the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here on the morning of 30th instant.

SUEZ, MAY 31.

The Anchor Line steamer Britannia passed Suez Canal at 8 a. m. yesterday for Bombay.

LONDON, MAY 29.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull. Surats unchanged.

Fair Dhollera	5
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	78½
4½ per cent. do.	86½
3 per cent. Consols for account	99⅜
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	118⅜
Bar Silver	52 1-16

Arrivals.—Alice and Rebecca.
Departure.—Erlking.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

KURRACHEE, MAY 31, 5-31 p. m.

French Atlantic Cable right.

LORD RIPON will leave Bombay by special train at 8 p. m. (Railway time) on Thursday next from the Byculla Station of the G. I. P. Railway, reaching Callian at 8-54, Kasara at 10-30, and Igutpuri at 11-28 p. m. The train is timed to reach Nassick at 12-30 a.m., and Khandwa at 8-45 a.m. on Friday, at which latter place His Lordship will halt for the day. Starting from Khandwa at 8 p.m. the same day, the train reaches Etarsi at 12-30 a. m., and Jabalpore at 6 a. m. on Saturday. Leaving Jabalpore at 5 p. m. that day, Cawnpore at the same hour on Sunday, His Lordship will reach Umballa at 9-20 a. m. on Monday next. The state carriage constructed by the East India Railway Company for His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has been forwarded to Bombay for the express purpose of conveying Lord Ripon.

THE line of communication with Southern Afghanistan has been transferred from the Bolan route to that of the Sibi-Gwal route.

Truth says:—Lady Ripon will go out to India in October, escorted by her son, Lord de Grey. She is in delicate health, and fears the climate, both for herself and for Lord Ripon. She was very anxious that he should refuse the post.

A FREQUENT visitor to Matheran suggests that Bombay people who go every week to this place should get up a company with the object of laying down a railway to Matheran. It would be as easy, he thinks, as the Great at Lanowlie, and the benighted Madrasees are going to have one on the Neilgherries.

THE sale of the late Mrs. Riley's property at Mahableshwur was concluded on Saturday last and realized the following: "The Rosery," Rs. 1,200; "Acorn Cottage," Rs. 1,850; "Lake View," Rs. 3,150; "Yenna Lodge," Rs. 3,800; "The Octagon," Rs. 775; "East End," Rs. 3,700; 'Alice Cotttage," Rs. 260.

THE London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* says that during the excitement of the election contest in Midlothian, Mr. Gladstone found leisure to execute a Latin translation of Toplady's well-known hymn beginning "Rock of ages." This was sent by the Premier to General Grant Wilson, of New York, who has had the manuscript suitably framed.

MR. ALFRED TENNYSON now declines altogether to be nominated for the Lord Rectorship of Glasgow University. He would like the honour well enough if the rival political sections of the students could for once combine, and return him on purely literary grounds; but he will not consent to be nominated by the Conservative club when the Liberals are allowed to put forward another candidate.

In the House of Commons Mr. J. A. Balfour has given notice as follows:—"On the first convenient opportunity I shall ask the noble Lord the Secretary of State for India if he can inform the House of the name of the official at the India Office who, before the late Government had resigned, communicated to the Postmaster General information contained in telegrams from India to Lord Cranbrook, and if not whether he will make inquiry into the matter."

A CORRESPONDENT writing with reference to the Bombay Baroda railway says:—"There is good reason to complain of the early change in the monsoon trains. But the omniscient beings who preside over this railway do many funny things. As to this charge I am giving up ten days of leave in order to escape the long day's journey. The present time of leaving Ahmedabad (8 p. m.) is enough to give one apoplexy, and why on earth cant they leave Bombay at 7 p. m. instead of 9?

A CORRESPONDENT writes with reference to education:—Your daily contemporary comes out occasionally with new ideas of reforming the present state of things. The other day he disparaged the historical system, but this is the best even in England. And here it is also superior. Mr. Chatfield gave this as his opinion some years ago. As to matriculation and F. A., I think those who pass in some subjects should be made to go up again only in those in which they failed. I know many boys who fail in one subject and are too discouraged to go over the same work again.

THE 29th was kept at Indore as the Queen's Birthday. A company of H. M.'s 29th Regiment, a wing of the Malwa Bhil Corps, and a detachment of the Bhopal Battalion were paraded before General Daly at an early hour in the morning. They fired a *feu de joie*, gave three cheers for the Empress, and marched past. Shortly afterwards, Sir Henry Daly, accompanied by General Forbes, received in durbar H. H. the Maharajah Holkar, the two Rajas of Dewas, the Nawab of Jaora and a number of petty chiefs. During the durbar occasion was taken to present Pandit Saruf Narayan, Deputy Bhil Agent, with the insignia of the Order of the Indian Empire. In the evening there was a great dinner at the Residency followed by a ball.

THE following resolution has been passed by the Working Men's Protestant League:—"The Working Men's Protestant League mourns the appointment of Roman Catholics to offices in the State, and that Mr. Gladstone should have felt justified in placing the Marquis of Ripon as representative of her Majesty in India, thus showing to that people the want of consistency in the Government by acting contrary to the principles of the Constitution of this Protestant nation, and tending to create disaffection amongst the subjects of the Empress. The Working Men's Protestant League condemns most thoroughly the innovation which has been allowed in the Tower of London by the Constable of the Tower in permitting mass to be said within its walls—that act manifesting disregard to the established religion of the country, and encouraging idolatry and priestcraft, which tends not only to demoralise society, but thereby denying the truth of Scripture and dishonouring God."

THE Lahore paper makes use of strong language in reference to the intimation that the "better Government" of India is to be considered in Parliament. It says:—There is every prospect that India will next session occupy the attention of the English parliament and people to a far greater extent than at any time since the period of the mutiny,—or, indeed, since the beginning of the century, that same period excepted. This will partly justify the prediction which Mr. Fawcett made six months ago, to the effect that India and Ireland were about to become the leading political topics of the day. Wild Irishmen, and still wilder baboos!—may heaven help the ministers whose fate it will be to deal with them. Baboodom will certainly be demoralized by the intimation that the Secretary of State will next year move for a committee of inquiry into "the provisions and operations of the Act of 1858 for the better Government of India." We shall no doubt soon hear the usual—but this time more intense and general—nasal ululation over the "Magna Charta of our liberties."

IN an article upon the new Viceroy the *Statesman* says:—We have had many good Viceroys, and we think that a reference to the past will bear us out when we say that the best Viceroys we have had were not always those of whom most was expected. Lord Mayo, for instance, in political life at home gave no sign of the great tact he afterwards displayed in governing this vast country, and we believe that a man of good but not great abilities, if thoroughly in earnest, and willing to learn from those whose position and long experience of the country entitled them to offer advice, will not fail as Viceroy. That Lord Ripon is thoroughly honest, his antecedents appear to prove, and to an honest Viceroy the means of governing wisely will never be wanting. Those, again, who are alarmed at Lord Ripon's religion, may take comfort from the appointment of Colonel Gordon as his Private Secretary. Had it been his intention to permit his religious opinions to influence him in any way, Colonel Gordon is perhaps the last man he would have appointed. It will be a relief to get rid for a time of the kind of brilliance we have suffered from of late and get, for a change, sterling honesty of purpose, allied to good, sound, common sense.

IN an article upon "Peace or War" the *Shanghai Courier* says:—There has probably never been a time since the foreign legations were first established at Peking, when it has been so difficult for outsiders to know what is going on in the Imperial Palace and the Councils of the Empire. We believe that those who are in the best position for obtaining information are the most frank to confess their ignorance of what is taking place. But they are pretty well agreed that the present determination of the Anti-foreign party, which is just now supreme in Peking, is to make war on Russia unless she will give back every inch of the territory of Ili. If this be correct, there are only three ways in which war can be averted. Either the pro-foreign party may once more obtain the mastery in the Palace, or the anti foreign party, which now rules the country, may change its mind, or the Russians may give way. We feel convinced that it will not be possible for the Chinese to discover any terms for the surrender of Ili which will at the same time appear to Russia sufficiently honorable for her to be able to consent to them. Our only hope therefore for the preservation of peace between the two countries rests on Prince Kung and his party's recovering the position from which they have been ousted.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 14TH MAY.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s S. S. Ancona, Commander E. G. Stead, arrived in harbour yesterday evening at four o'clock, with the English Mails of the 14th instant. She left Suez on the 21st May, arrived at Aden on the 25th, and left for Bombay on the same day. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Miss Corneey	Col Thomason
Capt H R Percy	Mr E G Birch
Miss Rajahagopaul	Lieut and Mrs Lay
Mrs Brander	Lieut Chapman
Mr and Mrs Barrett	Lieut Smallpage
Mr D Young	Capt C A White
Mr J Paul	Mr Littlefair.
Mrs Ashburner & infant	

FROM MALTA.—Lieut Victor Leminic.

FROM VENICE.

Maj A LeMessurier	Mr J Pile
Mr E Werge	Sir Andrew Clarke.

FROM BRINDISI.

H E the Marquis of Ripon, K G	Capt P O Barrington Foote
The Hon G F H Somerset	Lieut R L Brett
Capt The Hon C W Fitzwilliam, Courier and Steward	Col C G Gordon, C B
Surg Maj J Anderson	Mr Vaulugen and son
Sir Charles Sargent	Mr A West
Col Sartorius, V C	Mr Lisson.

FROM SUEZ.

Rev Mr Kerr	Mr Trelawney.
Mr Todhunter	

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 14.

THIS has been politically a very eventful week and gives promise of a stirring session. The first startling incident was the apology offered by Mr. Fawcett for having charged the late Government with concealing from Parliament and the public the truth concerning the Indian finances till the elections were over. With all his love of statistical inquiry, there is a curious vein of impulsiveness, not to say heedlessness, in Mr. Fawcett's character, and he is strongly touched with the predominant passion of Liberal orators for claiming a monopoly of moral earnestness for themselves and denouncing their opponents as men who prefer place to principle. It is amazing that a man in his responsible position should not have taken pains to ascertain if it was true that a telegram announcing the existence of the Indian deficit had been received at the India Office on March 13, before making a distinct statement that Lord Cranbrook and Mr. Stanhope withheld that telegram till the elections were over; yet this is what Mr. Fawcett did, and he thus placed himself in the humiliating position of being compelled to admit, a day or two after making his speech, that this grave accusation of dishonourable conduct was quite baseless. Mr. Stanhope's letter is conclusive as to the date on which information of Sir John Strachey's miscalculations was received at the India Office. The bad news only came to end on April 8, when the elections were nearly over; and I find, on reference to Mr. Grant Duff's speeches, that that gentleman's "prophecy" as to the cost of the Afghan war was made on April 9, by which date he had probably heard from some friend in the India Office what was the true state of affairs. I am bound, at the same time, to call your attention to a statement in the *Times'* Calcutta telegram of Monday, that the Indian Government began to have suspicions as to the correctness of its estimates "about the middle of March." Hence, no doubt, the telegrams sent home about that time entreating the Secretary of State to reduce his drafts. How happens it, again, that Mr. Gladstone was rightly informed as to the Afghan war expenses long before the India Office knew anything on the subject? It could not be a mere guess on his part. Gossip indeed already names the high official in India who was guilty of a breach of faith in communicating to the Liberal leaders facts which were kept back from the Secretary and Under-Secretary of State. Some questioning on this subject will take place in the House of Commons. The whole business is most unfortunate. Had the deficit been frankly confessed in Sir John Strachey's Budget, no one would have thought much about it, for the general expectation was that the war expenses would create a deficit. Now that it has come upon us as a surprise, its effect is to revive all the old and ridiculous stories about the impending bankruptcy of India, and unduly to depress the financial credit of the Empire just when a new loan is announced. The fact that such a loan has been issued in India does not necessarily show that England will not take upon herself the payment of the deficit. Mr. Fawcett insists that Mr. Gladstone's Government is pledged to take this course; and the *Daily News*, which may now be regarded as a semi-official organ, announced yesterday that Mr. Gladstone would probably be obliged to impose fresh taxation this year in order to make good the excess of expenditure in India and the falling off in the revenue in England. If the new Government dares to increase the burdens of English taxpayers for such purposes, one must give them credit at least for an honourable consistency of purpose; but the way in which many of the obligations contracted during the elections by the men who took the lead in impeaching Lord Beaconsfield's Government have already been repudiated, leads one to doubt if excesses may not be found for postponing financial responsibilities also.

Look, for instance, at Mr. Gladstone's letter of apology to Count Karolzi, which is the second Ministerial blunder and the most exciting incident of the week. In that letter the Prime Minister calmly says that he is determined to forget all he said during the contest for Midlothian, and he seems in his innocence to expect that other people will be equally forgetful. This is not paying much of a compliment to the electors of Midlothian, to whom Mr. Gladstone virtually says that it is absurd to suppose he is going to be bound in office by the extravagances which were good enough to excite them to fury against Lord Beaconsfield. He has already, however, discovered to his shame that foreign Powers will not treat his rhetorical excesses with the indulgence he extends to them himself. It is pleaded for him by his friends that, when he said it was impossible to lay a finger on any spot of a map of Europe and say "Here Austria has done good," he was stung to indignation by the alleged interference of the Emperor of Austria in the English elections, the Emperor having in conversation with Sir Henry Elliot expressed alarm as to the possible consequences of Mr. Gladstone's return to office. But it was Mr. Gladstone himself who gave the original provocation by denouncing Austria for the part she had played in South-Eastern Europe; and the Emperor was quite justified in fearing that the Liberal orator might, if he became Prime Minister, show himself the determined enemy of Austria. Then, Mr. Gladstone made matters worse by holding up Austria to the detestation of Europe, and it is abundantly plain that the result of his indiscreet speech has been to awaken hopes of a disruption of the Empire among all the various nationalities composing the State of Austria-Hungary. A correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, writing from Ragusa, says that Mr. Gladstone has become a name to charm with among all the malcontents of the Austrian Empire, and it may without exaggeration be said that his speeches have let loose in the East revolutionary forces that the Powers at the Berlin Congress tried to restrain and that may now be found quite uncontrollable. It was natural, therefore, that Count Karolzi should seek an explanation from the Prime Minister of his intentions towards Austria. Mr. Gladstone seems to have excused his language by asserting that he believed Austria wanted to seize Turkish territory down to the coast of the Ægean, instead of being content with what was assigned her under the Berlin Treaty. Of course Count Karolzi had no difficulty in assuring him that no such designs were cherished by Austria, who has, indeed, quite enough on her hands already and may be trusted to attempt no further advance unless Italy takes the initiative by trying to occupy Albania. Mr. Gladstone, thereupon, writes his remarkable apology, in which he promises that his Government will simply try to give effect to that Treaty of Berlin which he and his colleagues, when out of office, persistently denounced. Much has been made by the Liberal papers of a circular in which it is said that Lord Granville takes a fresh departure by inviting the Powers to act collectively in requiring Turkey to execute the conditions of the Treaty. Collective action was certainly repudiated at Berlin, because it was seen to be useless if the Powers were not prepared to follow up advice by the use of force. Mr. Gladstone knows perfectly well that the English people will not let him employ force to complete the ruin of Turkey, and the circular of Lord Granville is, therefore, a mere fussy pretence which will have no effect whatever. The simple truth is, that the new Government finds it has no choice but to carry out the policy of its predecessors, and it will do this, if only the nationalities whose hopes it has encouraged will allow it to rest in peace instead of insisting on reviving the Eastern Question. The fact is, the "nationalities" have the game in their own hands now, and can drag the Great Powers after them into a devastating conflict, if only they are reckless enough to begin the strife.

Everybody at the West End of London wore a remarkably cheerful air last Monday morning, in spite of the East wind; and on inquiry it usually turned out that whoever you met was chuckling over the defeat of Sir W. V. Harcourt at Oxford. I think Sir William's friends, if he has any, enjoyed his defeat more than his enemies. You know, of course, the old story about half a dozen men agreeing to ask to dinner each of them the most unpopular man he knew. At dinner time, only seven persons appeared instead of twelve, all the six having asked Vernon Harcourt. This fable gives a fair idea of the estimation in which he was held a few years ago; and continued prosperity has made him grow in insolence till he can now fairly hold his own in this respect with the Duke of Argyll or Mr. Ayrton. His unmannerly exultation over his beaten opponents after the general election was not forgiven at Oxford, where, with strange blindness, he made matters worse last week by not merely predicting that Mr. Hall must be beaten, but alleging that the Conservatives were trying to corrupt the electors with cheap beer. This was a delicate allusion to the fact that Mr. Hall, who is a clever and popular local resident, and has graduated with honours at the University, happens to be a brewer. He has shown in his speeches that he is also a gentleman, and that Sir William made the fatal mistake of undervaluing his opponents. The result of the election has made the Home Secretary as nearly civil as it is in his nature to be, though no doubt there was a touch of bitterness in his farewell address to the electors of Oxford, which wound up with the words, "good night, God bless you." An amusing correspondent of the *Standard* says it reminds him of the nautical story of a ship in which the captain had ordered the officers not to swear at the men, with the result that an officer, shouting to a man on the yardarm to be a little smarter with his work, would say:—"Now, then, look sharp up there, God bless you! *you know what I mean.*" I suppose a seat will be found for Sir William; but he did not like to trust himself to the chances of another contested election at Sandwich, and Lord E. Fitzmaurice is said to be indisposed to give up to him the safe seat for Calne. It has been hinted that Mr. Duncan M'Laren may retire in his favour at Edinburgh, as he himself is now an old man and has two sons in Parliament. But I should think Mr. M'Laren will wait till he sees if the son who has been appointed Lord Advocate is re-elected at Wigtown. The Conservatives, inspirited by the Ministerial blunders and the victory at Oxford, are now confident of carrying both Sandwich and Wigtown. Before leaving the Home Secretary let me note his reply to the deputation which waited on him yesterday to know what he will do about the water supply of London. He, the foremost critic of Sir R. Cross's Water Bill, is perplexed what to do in the matter himself now he is in office, and he will probably end by adopting the measure introduced by his predecessors.

The much talked of Liberal banquet at the Devonshire Club to Sir A. Hobhouse, Mr. John Morley, and Mr. Herbert Gladstone, was rather a milk and water affair. Lord Hartington, who is not a hard working man, and who seems to be appalled at the number and magnitude of the unfamiliar questions he has to deal with at the India Office, was not in the best of spirits; and he appeared almost painfully anxious to do away with the effect of the bad language used by some of his friends at the elections, and to impress on the public mind the fact, now sufficiently plain, that the new Cabinet will try to be as cautious in action as its members were rash in speech. Mr. John Morley, who has not yet felt the sobering influence of success, called upon the Government to recall Sir Bartle Frere, the author of what he stigmatized as a "national crime," and declared the moral sense of the country would never be satisfied till some reparation was made to the Zulus. It is now said that Mr. John Morley (and not Arnold) is to be the new editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, but I have reason to know that the appointment was not filled up at the beginning of this week. An unexplained delay has occurred in the publication of Mr. Greenwood's new paper, which will, I believe, be called by the awkward title of the *St. James' Gazette* or *Chronicle*.

On the same night on which the dinner at the Devonshire Club took place I "assisted" at an interesting public dinner given by the Conservatives of Chiswick to the successful members for the county of Middlesex, Lord George Hamilton and Mr. Coope. Chiswick, which includes Turnham Green, is now one of the most growing, as it has always been one of the prettiest, suburbs of London. Hundreds of new houses spring up in the neighbourhood every year; the main drainage system has recently been extended through the district; and householders enjoy the privilege of paying rates amounting to about 4s per cent. of the rental. Consequently it is very strong here, about five-sixths of the electors having voted for Hamilton and Coope last month, and the members gladly showed their appreciation of such devotion by accepting an invitation to a complimentary dinner to be given in their honour. The dinner was laid in the new Vestry Hall of Turnham Green, a handsome and well proportioned room, considerably larger than the ball-room of the Byculla Club. Some 230 people were seated comfortably at tables laid the length of the room, with a cross table at the head for the chairman and some of the principal personages of Chiswick and the guests of the evening. The tables, and a platform behind the head table which was reserved for ladies, were beautifully ornamented with flowers and plants from the gardens of the chairman, Mr. Hardy, an ardent and influential Conservative. As a resident in the district, I became one of the stewards of the dinner, and Lord George Hamilton poured healing balm into the still unclosed wounds I received in the contest for the Elgin Burghs by referring to me, in the course of his speech, in very complimentary and pleasant terms. I had also the duty of proposing one of the toasts of the evening. "The Middlesex Conservative Registration Association." A well-known Bombay man, Colonel Prendergast Walsh, who is now quite restored to health and talks of coming out again, came over from Ealing to the dinner and returned thanks for the army; and Mr. Drew Gay replied to the toast of "The Press." Lord George Hamilton spoke exceedingly well, having greatly improved in style since I heard him in the House of Commons a few years ago. The only decent report of his speech is that in the *Daily Telegraph*. He devoted himself principally of course to the agreeable task of making the worst of the Ministerial blunders and failures of the week; but one of his best points was when he read an extract from the pamphlet on Vaticanism in which Mr. Gladstone denies that a zealous Roman Catholic can be a good subject, and then asked the natural question, "why then did he appoint Lord Ripon Viceroy of India?" The local papers will have a full report to-morrow of the proceedings at the dinner, and I will send you copies next week.

Lord Ripon has started for India and will soon, I dare say, enable you to give a better answer to Lord G. Hamilton's question than any one can at present give in England.

Mr. Lowe has taken his peerage, and retired from active political life into the House of Lords. The *Times* of Wednesday had a leading article on his career which was so cynically candid that it might have been, and perhaps was, written by Mr. Lowe himself. Mr. Lowe is probably the cleverest man living, but he is not a great man. When he turned out the Russell Ministry in 1866, he had for the moment a chance of becoming a Parliamentary leader in the struggle against democracy; but when his heart failed him, and he ate his bek and consented to serve under Mr. Gladstone rather than remain out of office, his reputation began at once to decline. His reckless declaration, made after the recent election, that a politician now must simply serve the mob, shows how little self-respect he has left in him.

Mr. G. A. Sala declared the other day that the society journals of England have sunk below the level of the personal school of American journalism, and this statement is painfully confirmed by the cruel and disgusting comments made by some of these papers on the marriage of George Elliot (Mrs. G. H. Lewis). The editors seem to feel it a personal injury that this lady should have presumed to marry anyone without taking them into her confidence, and they speak as if what she has done were an insult to the memory of Mr. Lewis. I understand the real state of the case to be that Mr. Cross has acted, since the death of Mr. Lewis, as the secretary and confidential friend of George Elliot, who is of so nervous a temperament that she cannot attend to matters of business herhalf and cannot go about alone. An intimacy thus sprung up which censorious tongues would probably have made scandal out of if it had not ended in a wedding. Mr. Cross is a man of independent means and cultivated tastes, and the marriage is a very suitable one.

The cold east winds which had lasted for some weeks have now left us, and we have had two or three days of glorious sunshining this week. I have rarely seen London looking so bright and clear, and all the West End streets are crowded to excess. The Park alone is a sight worth a long journey to see.

J. M. M.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM 8TH TO 14TH MAY INCLUSIVE.]

THE House of Lords sat for a few minutes on Monday, but the only business transacted was the swearing of several Peers.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, some re-elected members of the Government took the oaths and their seats. Lord R. Grosvenor stated the members proposed to form the committee on Mr. Bradlaugh's claim to make affirmation instead of oath, but Sir H. D. Wolff gave notice of objection. On Tuesday the motion to appoint 19 members to serve as a committee to examine into Mr. Bradlaugh's claim was opposed by Sir H. D. Wolff, who moved the "previous question," but the amendment was negatived by 171 to 74, and the committee was appointed. The House then adjourned until Thursday next.

A letter addressed by Mr. Gladstone to the Austrian Ambassador in London was published on Monday, in which the Premier states that he has no hostile disposition towards Austria, and that his animadversions on her foreign policy were founded on apprehensions which, upon the assurances of the Ambassador, he now believed to be unfounded.

It is announced that the newly-appointed Lord Chamberlain, Lord Kenmare, being a Roman Catholic, his functions in connexion with the Queen's Chaplains will devolve on the Lord Steward.

The committee appointed to inquire into Mr. Bradlaugh's case met on Wednesday, and having chosen Mr. Walpole as chairman, proceeded to consider the question in its legal bearings. Upon a division the numbers were equal, and the chairman gave his casting vote against Mr. Bradlaugh being allowed to affirm instead of taking the oath of allegiance.

The polling at Oxford on Saturday resulted in the return of Mr. Hall, the Conservative candidate, by a majority of 54 votes over Sir W. Vernon Harcourt, the new Home Secretary. A petition has since been presented against Mr. Hall's return.

Mr. Fawcett, the Post Master General, in returning thanks for his re-election at Hackney, charged the late Government with being information of the error in the Indian Budget before the dissolution of Parliament, but he has since published a letter withdrawing the charge, which he made upon incorrect information.

The Free Presbytery of Dundee has protested against the appointments of Roman Catholics as Viceroy of India and Lord Chamberlain, and the Scottish Reformation Society has addressed petitions to Parliament to a similar effect.

Mr. Tennyson has withdrawn his consent to become a candidate for the Lord Rectorship of Glasgow University, being disinclined to be the nominee of any political party.

A great demonstration in favour of Women's suffrage was held last week at St. James's-hall. Viscountess Harberton precided, and the hall was filled with ladies, the male audience being confined to the galleries. Mrs. Scatcherd, Miss Becker, Mrs. A. Arnold, and Miss Helen Taylor were the principal speakers.

Mr. Philip Twells, one of the members for the City of London in the last Parliament, died on Saturday, aged 71. The death is also announced at the age of 80, of Sir John Goss, for many years organist of St. Paul's, and famous as a composer of sacred music.

Cardinal Newman on Wednesday, at the annual meeting of the Catholic Union, read a paper on "the Conversion of England."

The Secretary of the Admiralty has addressed a note to the newspapers, stating that little hope is now entertained of the safety of the Atalanta.

News has been received from Madeira that the Union Mail steamer American foundered on her voyage to the Cape, and that 54 of her passengers and crew, who took to the boats, were subsequently rescued by another vessel. The fate of the rest has not yet been definitely ascertained.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Ossory, Dr. Moran, has issued a pastoral, in which he condemns the Irish Land League as a mere mask for Feinanism.

The whole of the undergraduates of University College, Oxford, have been rusticated on account of their refusing to divulge the names of the perpetrators of a practical joke at the expense of the senior Proctor and other members of the college.

William Dumbleton, convicted of the murder of John Edmonds at Ludgershall, was executed on Monday in Aylesbury Gaol. John Henry Wood, convicted of the murder of John Coe at Whiston, was executed on Tuesday in York Gaol.

The cotton weavers in Blackburn have, notwithstanding the advice of their delegates, determined upon a general strike, in consequence of the refusal of the employers to grant an increase of wages, the latter declaring that the present condition of trade does not permit them to do so.

OBITUARY.—Maj.-Gen. Sir B.T. Phillips, Ben. Ret.; the Rev. D. Fynes-Clinton, M. A., Chaplain, Ben. Ret.; C. Macpherson, late Roy. (Ben.) Art.; Sir John Goss; the Hon. G. Brown, of Toronto; G. Appleton, late Mil. Dep. E. I. C. S.; J. Booth, C.B., late Dep. Com.-Gen.; Capt. H. Bacon, R.N.; Col. J. W. Lovell, C. B.; P. Twells, late M. P. for London; J. Hamilton Fyffe; Lady Victoria Villiers; Dowager Lady Ramsay; the Hon. Mrs. E. Douglas; Lady Brook Kay; Dowager Lady Sitwell.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON. 1

General C T Chamberlain, C B I, B S C	Mr J Hensley, B Uncov
Col E Tierney, B R A	Mr R H Wilson, B Cov
Col H K Burne, B S C	Mr W G N Jones, B Uncov
Col J W F Bean, B	Mr H G Pearse, B Cov
Col H L Campbell B S C	Mr J Tait, B Uncov
Col F W B Boisragon, B S C	Col W J Vizard, M S C
Col H P M Solomon, B S C	Lieut-Col A A Davidson, M S C
Major A T Davis, B Inf	Lieut-Col G S B Hewetson, M S C
Major C H Leard, B E E	Lt-Col H C Menzies, M S C
Major G R Gyrlls, B S C	Major C R Bates, M S C
Major A G Owen, B S C	Major A F Laughton, M S C
Capt A G Yalden, B S C	Lieut S W Jervis, M S C
Capt A Hill, B, R E	Surg Major G S W Ogg, M Med Estab
Surg-Major J M Fleming, *M D*, B Med Estab	Col C L R Glasfurd, Bo S C
Surg-Major T F Forster, B S C	Lieut Col W H Ross, Bo S C
Mr T Wittkergel, B Uncov	Major E W Wen Bo S C
Mr A B Wynne, B Uncov	Capt R A Prideaux, Bo Inf
Mr J H Gordon, B Uncov	Surg Major C G H Rose, Bo Med Estab.
Mr J W Smyth, B Cov	Surg Major H O Thorold, Bo Med Estab
Mr W de W Peel, B Uncov	
Mr H B Perkins, B Cov	
Mr W Jones, B Uncov	

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Capt J H Stevens, B R E.	Col W Kincaird, M S C.
Mr C C Stevens, B Cov.	Lieut-Col J Beatty, M R E
Mr A M Nash, B Uncov.	

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

Capt B G Vyvyan, B Inf, 3 mo.	Mr R C A Hamilton, B Uncov, on sick cert, 3 mo.
Surg G S A Ranking, B Med Estab, 6 mo.	Major R Bullock, M S C, 3 mo.
Mr J B Loventhorpe, B Uncov, on sick cert, 3 mo.	Mr W Foxton, Bo Uncov, on furl, 3 mo.

DEPARTURE OF LORD RIPON FROM ENGLAND.

LORD RIPON, the new Governor-General of India, accompanied by several members of his staff, left London on Thursday morning (May 6) by the South Eastern Company's tidal service for India, by way of Paris and Brindisi. Among those present on the platform to bid his Excellency farewell were Lord Northbrook, Lord Hartington, and Mr. Childers. Lord Ripon has made the following appointments to his staff:—Colonel C. Gordon, R.E. (private secretary); Major George White, 92nd Highlanders (military secretary); Lieutenant Eugene L. Brett, Scots Guards, Lieutenant C. W. Muir, B.S.C., Lord William Beresford, V. C., 9th Lancers (aides-de-camp); Captain Barrington Foote, R. A., Captain Hon. C. W. Fitzwilliam, Royal Horse Guards (extra aide-de-camp); Surgeon-Major J. Anderson (surgeon-major). A deputation, consisting of the mayor, aldermen, and several members of the corporation of Ripon, waited upon the Marquis of Ripon last week, and presented him with an address of congratulation on his appointment to the office of Governor-General of India. On Saturday a deputation from the Council General on Education in India waited on the Marquis and presented a memorial in favour of the education despatch of 1854. Lord Halifax introduced the deputation, which included the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, the Bishop of Rangoon, Mr. Alexander Matheson, M.P., and General S. W. Hill. The memorial was signed by twenty-five secretaries and chairmen of fourteen religious societies working in India. The Marquis of Ripon, in replying, said that it was, if he might use the expression, one of the fundamental principles of the constitution of India that the British Government would in no way, direct or indirect, interfere with the religion of the native races, or do anything calculated to arouse the slightest suspicion of such interference in their minds. To this our faith was pledged and by this pledge justice and wisdom alike required us to abide. He was also of opinion that it was the duty of the Government of India to observe entire impartiality in dealing with this subject between the various Christian bodies which exist in India, and by those two rules his conduct as Governor-General would be guided. He entirely concurred with the deputation on the approval which they had expressed of the great despatch of 1854 on education in India. That despatch laid down clearly and forcibly two broad lines of the true educational policy for India, and upon those lines it would be his desire to work.

MR. GLADSTONE AND AUSTRIA.

THE most important event of the week at home has been the publication of a letter addressed to Count Karolyi, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador in London, by Mr. Gladstone in explanation of the Prime Minister's expressions with respect to Austria in one of his speeches during the electoral campaign in Midlothian. The letter, which has been sent by Lord Granville to Sir Henry Elliot, her Majesty's Ambassador at Vienna, is as follows:—

London, May 4, 1880.

Dear Count Karolyi,—I thank your Excellency for your letter, which, uniting frankness with kindness, renders my task an easy one. Without discussion the accuracy of certain expressions in the report you have forwarded, I proceed at once to the subject. At the moment when I accepted from the Queen the duty of forming an administration I forthwith resolved that I would not, as a Minister, either repeat or even defend in argument polemical language in regard to more than one foreign Power which I had

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CAPITAL PAID UP—£1,500,000.
BOMBAY AGENCY.

DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods bearing interest at rates which may be ascertained on application.

No interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account.

BILLS are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, and on the Branches and Agencies of the Corporation at Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Mauritius, Port Elizabeth, Melbourne, Sydney, and New Zealand.

Circular Notes are also issued for the use of Travellers negotiable in all towns of importance throughout the world.

The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.

Office Hours from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. Saturdays from 10 to 1.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

RESERVE FUND—£190,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY.	PENANG.	HONGKONG.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.	MANILA.
AKYAB.	BATAVIA.	SHANGHAI.
RANGOON.	SOURABAYA.	HANKOW.

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY

GRANTS DRAFTS on its HEAD OFFICE, LONDON BANKERS, FRANCE AND GERMANY, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES;
NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly Balances, up to Rs. One Lac, but no interest allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY

ARE RECEIVED AT CALL ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION, AND FOR FIXED PERIODS AS FOLLOWS:—

6 months' notice	4	per cent. per annum.
12 ,,	5	,, ,,

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

THOMAS FORREST, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal,	4	per cent,
Do. do. 12 do. do.	5	,,

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 1st December 1877.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE: 65, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED.

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and

On LONDON, | On IRELAND,
,, SCOTLAND, | ,, PARIS,

and also on all the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, NEW ZEALAND, and TASMANIA.

If desired, the Bank will send the Drafts direct to the party whose address is given.

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT available in all parts of the world are issued for the use of Travellers.

CUSTOMERS' SECURITIES are taken charge of, Dividends collected, and Investments and Sales of all descriptions of Securities effected.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposits Accounts is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal
Interest will be allowed .....at 5 p. ct. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. do. 4 do. do.

All letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

REG. MURRAY,
Bombay Agent.

NOTICES.

For Sale at this Office, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING for Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1879. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Re. 1-4; and or single Copy, One Anna.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including Horse-keepers. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broke to single and double harness, in the yard, (single Re. 15, double Rs. 30.) The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A handsome pair of Bay Australian Geldings, 5 and 6 years, 15-2 high, price Rs. 1,200.

A well-bred Chesnut Waler Geldings, 5 years, 15 hands, well matched and free goers, Rs. 1,200.

A very pretty pair of Bay Waler Mares, 5 years, 14-2 high, well suited for a Mail Phaeton, Rs. 1,000.

A Bay Waler Gelding, 5 years old, 15-3 high, broken to saddle, will make a good Charger, Rs. 700.

A pair of Chesnut Geldings, 15-2 high, broken to single and double harness, have both been ridden by ladies, Rs. 900.

A handsome pair of Grey Arab horses, 5 and 6 years, 14-2 high, good steady and good movers in single and double harness, both ride, Rs. 1,200.

A Bay pair of Arab horses, 5 years old, 14-2 high, go well in sale and double harness, Rs. 1,000.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 11th May 1880.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND, And a complete mitigator of Pain, A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,

AS an appliestion for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMA ISM

Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

For any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficience, and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY,
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 9, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, CAWNPORE.

CABUL SERVICE TENTS.
(Of Regulation sizes and weights.)

7 feet square weighing 80 lb. Rs. 75
10 ,, ,, ,, 150 ,, 120

WATERPROOF SHEETS.

Size.	Price.
7 feet by 4½ feet	3 12 6 ea.
7 ,, by 7 ,,	6 2 0 ,,
4 ,, by 4 ,, for horses	2 0 0 ,,

Blue Broad Cloth for servants, 56 inches wide, at 2 rupees per yard.

Superior Khakhie Dyed Drill at 6 annas and 7 annas per yard, 27 inches wide.

The above rates are for delivery at Cawnpore Railway Station.

The Company's Tents are made of their superior Drills which will be found lighter and more durable than those made from other materials.

Officers going on service are requested to note that no delay will occur in complying with their orders and which should be accompanied with a remittance for the value.

Apply to
MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Bombay Agents:—Messrs. WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo Street.

CHAMPAGNE.

HEIDSIECK & CO.'S DRY MONOPOLE.

OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

THEODOR SATOW & CO., LONDON.—SOLE AGENTS FOR GREAT BRITAIN, INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label.

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

INVALUABLE FOR INDIA, ON ACCOUNT OF ITS KEEPING GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ALL LENGTH OF TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., LIMITED, 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

J. & P. COAT'S SEWING COTTON

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1878, AWARD OF GOLD MEDAL,

For superior strength and excellent quality.

BEST SOFT 6-CORD SEWING COTTON, IN BLACK AND WHITE AND ALL COLOURS SUITABLE FOR ANY SEWING MACHINE.

EXTRA GLACE COTTON.
CROCHET OR TATTING COTTON.
In SKEINS or on REELS.
Unsurpassed in Quality

To be had of all wholesale and Retail Drapers and Merchants throughout the World.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION. NORTON'S

CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple Remedy for Indigestion, which is the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful and beneficial, that it is with justice called the "Natural Strengthener of the Human Stomach." "Norton's Pills" act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation, safe under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be derived from their use, as they have been a never-failing Family Friend for upwards of 45 years. Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

CAUTION.

Be sure and ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.

FIRST CLASS WATCHES MANUFACTURED BY

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

WATCHES FOR GENTLEMEN.

Gold Hunting Keyless Lever Watches, with compensation balance, 2 plates, 10 holes jewelled, finest quality	Rs. 375
Ditto Gold, semi-hunting ditto	350
Ditto do. crystal-faced	325 and 350
Ditto do. second quality	280
Gold Watches, not keyless, from	150 to 250

A fine stock of gold clock watches, chronographs, centre seconds, repeaters and perpetual calendar. watches from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,800.

WATCHES FOR LADIES.

Gold ½ Hunting Keyless Lever Watches, in plain, engine turned, or richly engraved cases	Rs. 185 to 360
Gold crystal-faced Keyless Lever Watches, with compensation balance from	180 to 200
Gold Watches, cheaper description, [not keyless,] open faced, ½ hunting and hunting ,,	50 to 120
Ladies Watches, set with diamonds, enamelled, or richly chased cases, suitable for presents ,,	100 to 800

SHIKAR WATCHES.

We make a really good useful watch in aluminium cases at Rs. 25, ditto superior quality Rs. 35 and Rs. 40. The higher qualities have a patent lever escapement and are extra jewelled: and we can recommend them with every confidence to those of our patrons requiring a thoroughly serviceable watch for rough usage. We guarantee the above watches to last for 15 years.

INTIMATION.

We have lately added an important branch to our business, viz., manufacturing on our premises gold chains and jewellery of pure Indian gold, by skilled European workmen, therefore giving the fine finish of Western workmanship, better value in gold, and saving the heavy loss by exchange, duty, &c., which have to be charged on articles of this description imported from Europe. Our prices for this description of goods will be found lower than any firm in India.

C. MARCKS & CO.,
4, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.
TRAVELLING AGENT:—MR. E. J. BRANDON.

LONDON, BORDEAUX, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND LAHORE.

PATRONS.
H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.

PATRONS.
REGIMENTAL MESSES, THE PRINCIPAL LONDON & INDIAN CLUB HOUSES.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

CASH. Per 1 doz. Qts.	2 doz. Pts.	BORDEAUX.	CREDIT. Per Case. Qts.	Pts.
R. A.	R. A.		R. A.	R. A.
34 8	36 4	Chateau Lafite or Mouton (After Dinner Wines)	35 0	38 0
28 12	30 8	,, Rausan ,,	30 0	32 0
25 12	27 12	,, Palmer ,,	27 0	29 0
23 0	25 0	,, La Rose (Dinner Wines)	24 0	26 0
21 0	23 0	St. Julien ,,	22 0	24 0
17 4	19 4	Cantenac ,,	18 0	20 0
15 12	17 12	St. Estephe, a favourite	16 8	18 8
13 8	15 8	Petit Medoc, excellent for Breakfast	14 0	16 0
15 12	17 12	Do. in Litre Bottles	16 8	18 8
13 0	15 0	Pauillac do. for Cup	13 8	15 8
24 0	25 12	Haut Sauternes, delicate flavour Red	25 0	27 0
19 4	21 0	Sauterne (Barsac) light,	20 0	22 0
15 8	..	Graves	16 0	..

		BURGUNDY.		
33 0	34 12	Chambertin, the elite of Burgundies	34 8	36 8
26 12	28 12	Nuits or Corton, high class Wine	28 0	30 0
22 8	24 4	Volnay, strongly recommended	23 8	25 8
19 4	..	Beaune, soft delicate flavour	20 0	..
40 4	41 8	Sparkling Red Burgundy	41 8	43 8
27 8	29 12	Chablis, La Moutônne, superior	28 8	30 12
17 12	19 12	Chablis, light, pleasant Wine	18 8	20 8
19 4	..	Vermouth	20 0	..

		CHAMPAGNE.		
52 8	55 8	WACHTER'S "PRINCE of WALES" Plume, "EXTRA DRY," so labelled	55 0	58 0
51 8	54 8	FINEST EXTRA DRY, a Grand Wine	54 0	57 0
31 8	...	WACHTER'S "PRINCE of WALES," per hamper of 24 half-pints	33 0	...
35 4	...	DE ST. MARCEAUX	36 8	...
43 0	45 12	FINE DRY SPARKLING	45 0	48 0
32 12	34 8	CARTE BLANCHE (Sibadey's) light, particularly dry	34 0	36 0
25 8	28 12	SAUMER Fine Sparkling	26 8	30 0
40 0	45 0	FISSI THIRION, Medium dry	44 0	49 0

		SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.		
43 0	45 0	Hock, Nonpareil, extra quality, medium dry	45 0	47 0
32 8	34 8	Hock, Sparkling Rudesheimer, very choice	34 0	36 0
30 12	...	Hock, excellent Wine	32 0	..
43 0	45 0	Moselle, Nonpareil [extra quality]	45 0	47 0
32 8	34 8	Moselle, Muscatel [very choice]	34 0	36 0
30 12	...	Moselle, excellent Wine	32 0	..

		STILL GERMAN WINES.		
48 8	50 8	Hock, Johannisberger, superior	51 0	53 0
40 8	..	Do., Marcobrunner	42 8	..
29 8	31 8	Hock, Rudesheimer, mellow	31 0	33 0
24 4	26 4	Do, Hotchheimer, fine flavoured	25 8	27 8
19 4	21 0	Do. Laubenheimer, light, refreshing	200	
17 4	...	Carlowitz	18 0	..
30 0	...	Stein-Wein, in Bocksbeutel, most pleasing Wine	31 8	..

CASH. Per doz. Qts.		SHERRY.	CREDIT. Per doz. Qts.	
			Rs.	as.
38 12		Amontillado A. I. rare old	gold seal	40 8
36 12		Amontillado, choice and superior	black seal	38 8
28 12		Solera	,,	30 8
28 4		Amoroso, superior	black seal	29 8
27 4		Montilla, extra pale and very dry	black seal	28 0
22 0		Manzanilla, very pale, dry	red seal	23 0
21 0		Pale, dry medium	yellow seal	22 0
20 0		Vino De Pasto, remarkably pale and dry pink seal		21 0
16 12		A Good Dinner Wine	white seal	17 8
16 12		Marsala, Virgin, pale fine flavour	yellow seal	17 8
37 12		Madeira, E. I., very superior	black seal	39 0
32 8		Madeira, excellent Wine	red seal	34 0
Per 1 doz. Qts.	2 doz. Pts.	PORT.	Per 1 doz. Qts.	2 doz. Pts.
Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
36 4	...	Old Crusted, very choice (some years in bottle)	38 0	..
26 4	28 4	Invalio's full-bodied, gold Capsule	27 8	29 8
22 0	23 0	Dessert Wine, superior black seal, soft and mature	23 0	24 0
19 4	21 0	An Excellent wine, red seal	20 0	22 0
12 8	..	Spanish Port	13 0	..
23 0	..	St. Martin's Malaga, Sacramental Wine	24 0	..

		LIQUEURS.		
49 0	51 0	Curacao, Amsterdam, Orange and White	51 0	53 4
7 0	..	Chartreuse Green, per Bottle	7 4	..
6 0	..	Do. Yellow ,,	6 4	..
..	63 4	Benedictino	..	65 0
51 4	55 0	Maraschino de Zara, best	53 8	57 8
47 8	..	Noyau de Martinique	49 8	..
37 0	..	Creme de Noyeau	38 8	..
39 12	40 12	Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	40 8	42 8
20 8	..	Orange Bitters, best	21 0	..
30 12	..	"Kill the Crow" Bitters	32 0	..
..	27 8	Assorted Liqueurs Choice	..	28 8

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND OTHER SPIRITS.

Per doz. Rs	a.		Per doz. Rs	a.
27	0	Blue Capsule, a capital peg brandy	28	0
29	8	White Capsule, delicate flavour	30	0
32	12	Yellow Capsule, fine old, soft pale	34	8
37	8	Black Capsule, superior old, pale	39	0
45	4	Black Capsule, extra superior, rare old	47	0
22	4	RUM, old Jamaica	23	0
20	8	,, fine "Pineapple"	21	0
22	4	GIN, London Old Tom, first quality	23	0
22	4	DRY GIN	23	0
22	4	FIELD'S, Gin	23	0
16	10	WHISKY, Finest old Scotch	17	0
23	4	WHISKY, Irish and Scotch, fine, old, pure	24	0
18	0	SCHNAPPS SCHIEDAM AROMATIC, Anti-Dyspeptic Cordial	18	8
18	0	GENEVA, in flasks, the best	18	8

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND WHISKIES IN JARS.

CASH. Per Gal. Without Jar. Rs. a.			CREDIT. Per Gal. Without Jar. Rs. a.
15	0	Cognac. * * * *	15 8
13	8	,, * * *	14 0
11	4	,, * *	11 8
10	8	,, *	10 12

The Jars can be returned for re-filling. An allowance of Price for the Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for carriages to godown.

Empty Jars 1 Gal.	Rs. 2	each
Do. do. 2 ,,	,, 3 0	,,
Do. do. 4 ,,	,, 4 0	,,
Wood Taps Re. 1-8 each.	Plated Taps Rs. 4 each.	

WHISKY IN JARS—WOOD.

Rs. a.		Rs. a.
8 12	Irish and Scotch Fine Old Pure per Im. Gall	9 0
46 Gals. Hds.		46 Gals. Hds.
216 0	CLARET IN WOOD.	Rs. a. 231 0
161 0	ST. ESTEPHE	172 0
	MEDOC	172 0

Of these we keep stock: from October to March only.

SHERRY IN WOOD AND JARS.

CASH.			
4 Gals. Per Jar Rs. a.	13½ Gals. Octaves. Rs. a.	27 Gals. Quarter Cask. Rs. a.	54 Gals. Hds. Rs. a.
Manzanilla 38 4	115 0	216 0	424 2

The Quarter Casks, Octaves and Jars are very convenient for Families, and will be found most economical. Wood Taps or Plated Taps for Jars Re 1-8 or Rs. 4 extra.

MEMO. OF TERMS.
(Our Quotations throughout are duly paid.)

An Order for Five Cases, accompanied by Cash, carries 10 per Cent. Discount off BOND VALUE of Credit Prices.

3 months' Credit, without Discount, to approved Buyers.

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

Single dozen Orders subject to 5 per Cent. for Cash off Bond Value of Credit Prices.

NOTE.—Forwarding Charges are added. We guarantee each case to contain its full complement of bottles when despatched, and agree to take back or exchange any Wine that may not be approved of on arrival, but not afterwards.

N.B.—Mofussil constituents are requested, before taking delivery of their Goods, to see that the weight agrees with the Railway receipt.

We do not supply less than one dozen quarts or two dozen pints.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES.

Mr. W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street.
Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Bora Bazar Street.
Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni.
Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGUR, Crawford Market.
Mr. BHICAJEE DADABHOY DHUNIDADUNA, 78, Cumballa Hill.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S QUOTATIONS FOR CHAMPAGNE VINEYARD PROPRIETORS' COMPANY'S

THREE DAGGER BRANDY.

CREDIT. Rs.	a.		CASH. Rs.	a.
25	0	* STAR INDIA BRANDY Qts.	23	4
22	8	* STAR, WHITE LABEL Qts.	21	4
21	0	* STAR, F. BEAUFORT Qts.	20	0
		** STARS, Quarts		
		*** STARS, Quarts		
		**** STARS, FLASKS		
		½ FLASKS		

SOLE AGENTS.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO., BOMBAY.

NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.,

CIVIL, MILITARY, AND NAVAL TAILORS. HATTERS, HOSIERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
13, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

BEG to invite special attention to their OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT, and to assure Gentlemen favouring them with their orders, that this department is under the IMMEDIATE CHARGE AND SUPERINTENDENCE of a THOROUGHLY PRACTICAL ENGLISH CUTTER, and Gentlemen may confidently rely on every attention being paid to their orders.

The New Stock of Tweeds and Angolas which is just to hand, we can with confidence recommend as being well worthy of the inspection, which we hope they will be accorded.

FOR THE HOT WEATHER.
OFFICE, TRAVELLING, OR DECK SUITS.

Coat and Trousers, Coat Single or Double Breasted, of Fancy Angola Serge, guaranteed thoroughly Shrunk from	.. Rs.	20
Coat and Trousers, Coat Single or Double Breasted, of Fine Fancy Angola from	.. ,,	25 to 30
Coat and Trousers, Coat Single or Double Breasted, of best English Tweed	,,	25 to 30
Coat and Trousers, Coat Single or Double Breasted, of very Fine Fancy Angola	,,	30
Coat and Trousers, Coat Single or Double Breasted, of very Fine Fancy Angola Coating	,,	30

COATS FOR THE HOT WEATHER—FOR OFFICE WEAR.

Best Black Alpaces, Single or Double Breasted	Rs.	10
Best Black Paramatta, Single or Double	,,	12 to 14
ost Black French Merino, Single or Double	,,	12 to 14
Best Drab China Silk Single or Double	,,	12
Best Blue China Crapo Single or Double	,,	14 to 18

TROUSERS FOR THE HOT WEATHER—FOR OFFICE WEAR.

English Tweed, light and thin, from	per pair Rs.	10
Scotch Tweed, light and thin, from	,, ,,	10
Angola light and thin—as cool as Drill	,, ,,	10
Blue Serge Thread Dyed, gives excellent wear	,, ,,	10
White Serge, a really good article, from	,, ,,	11

DRILLS FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

Best Quality White American Drill	per suit Rs.	7-8
Best Quality White English Drill	,,	10
Best Quality White Linen Drill	,,	12 to 14
Best Quality Brown Holland	,,	10
Best Brown and coloured American Drill	,,	8-8
Best Shikar Cloth, of different colours and make, from	,,	10 to 15

ALSO JUST TO HAND A FURTHER SUPPLY OF HATS.

Hawkes' Regulation Helmets	each Rs.	18
Chain and Spike extra Rs.	10	..
E lwood's Helmets	,,	14
Ellwood Hunting Hats, covered with Brown and White Canvas	,,	12
Christy's Black and Drab Fancy Felt Hats	,,	7
Christy's Black Dress Hats	,,	12
Christy's Drab Shell Hats, from	,,	9

EVERY REQUISITE FOR TRAVELLERS BY LAND OR SEA ALWAYS IN STOCK.

COMPLETE SUITS MADE TO ORDER WITH A GUARANTEE OF A PERFECT FIT IN SIX HOURS' NOTICE.

MEIFFRE NEVEU AND CIE.,

AUX VILLES DE FRANCE,
LADIES' GENERAL FRENCH OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE.
NOW REMOVED TO RAMPART ROW AND CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

Dark Cambric Costumes, from	Rs.	15 to 25	
Navy Serge do. do.	,,	25 to 40	
Thick Tweed do. do.	,,	25 to 30	
Warm Home-spun do. do.	,,	30 to 45	
Guernsey quilted do. do.	,,	35 to 60	
Norfolk travelling with extra Jacket	,,	45 to 75	
Warm Cashmere Dressing Gown, lined flannel	,,	18 to 48	
Warm Oxford Jackets, from	,,	15 to 30	
Long Sealskin Jackets, from	Rs.	75 to 9	
Do. Astrakan do. do.	,,	35 to 4	
Warm Ulsters do. do.	,,	15 to 4	
Rain-coats do. do.	,,	14 to 2	
Alpaca Cache Poutti ere	,,	12 to 2	
Flemish Linen Dust Coats	,,	8 to 1	
Dark Cambric Petticoats	,,	6 to 1	
Warm Petticoats	,,	8 to 1	

Complete Outfits for Ladies and Children, ready for wear.

Flannel in different Colors.
Waterproof Sheeting.
Cotton and Merino Stockings.
Ladies' Undervests.
Tweed Hats.
Terai, Hats.
Fancy Cane Hats.
Sealskin Caps.
Alexandra Jackets.
Shawls.
Scotch Mauds.
Mufflers and Wrappers.
Blankets.
Bathing Gowns.
Towels.
Linen Collars and Cuffs.
Paper Collars and Cuffs.
White and Colored Handkerchiefs.
Necktiesand Scarfs.
Sponges.
Toilet Requisites.
Fitted Bags complete.
Boots and Shoes.
Folding Deck Chairs.
Ladies' Trunks.
Travelling Cases.
Hat Boxes.
Solid Linen Bags.
Leather Purses.
Air Pillows.
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REV. D. DAVIES, Sunny-place, Ponthir, Mon., writes, Nov. 28th, 1879: "Having suffered a most severe shock of the nervous system, through the very sudden death of my beloved wife, I was very much afraid that I would not be able to study and preach for many months. In this critical crisis, a friend advised me to procure 'Cobden's Quinine and Phosphorus Pills.' I am pleased to inform you that, after taking a few doses, I felt increased vigour of mind and body, and in a month was able to resume all my pastoral duties, and have continued to labour without interruption. As a remedy for nervous exhaustion, I consider 'Cobden's Pills' incomparable. I have given them to many who have been victims to neuralgia Pains, nervous indigestion, giddiness in the head, &c, and in all cases they have proved a perfect cure."

REV. T. C. HOSE, Rector of Roydon, Diss., writes, Nov. 22nd, 1879: "I gave the 'Cobden's Quin

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

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NORTH-WEST FRONTIER NOTES.

N.-W. FRONTIER, MAY 22.

THE movement of troops upwards towards the frontier had almost entirely ceased for a considerable time until a few days ago, when the Deoli Irregular Force, which had been halted at Rawal Pindi since January, received orders to march for Kohat and Thal. While halted at Rawal Pindi this corps has been equipped with the Snider rifle and trained to its use. It started from Rawal Pindi on the 20th inst., and is encountering great heat in its march of 160 miles to Thal. The reason of the move is the need for reinforcements in that direction, the Waziris having again become troublesome, and several of the regiments on the route having become numerically weak through sickness. It is well known that the Waziris are unremitting in their vigilance in looking out for an opportunity of attacking our posts along the line. At Thal, for example, the station may be said to be surrounded by watchful brigands, longing to plunder the treasury, which contains some twenty lakhs. An attack was fully expected at Thal not long ago, when most of the garrison slept in their clothes for two nights, ready to turn out at a moment's notice. Since then has occurred the disastrous affair at Chapri, in which Lieutenant Wood, of the Transport service, and some ten native soldiers were killed and about fourteen wounded. The circumstances of the case have led to the officer in command of the post being placed in arrest. It is only fair to mention the statement that this officer had only arrived at Chapri that day, or the day before, to take command, and had had but little time to learn the defensive requirements of the post. It is said that no pursuit of the Waziris was made. It remains to be seen, of course, whether pursuit would have been advisable, at the risk of weakening the garrison of the post too much. It certainly looks as if due vigilance had not been maintained, the garrison being completely surprised. It is remoured that there was treachery in the matter on the part of Pathans who were on friendly terms with the garrison; some of them having access to the enclosure on business, and having introduced some of the raiders before the gates of the outer enclosure were shut. This may be mere rumour, however, or a suspicion. The young officer who was killed was sleeping in the outer enclosure, and appears to have been killed almost instantaneously. He had only recently been appointed to the Transport service from the Police; and, most probably, had nothing to do with the measures for the defence of the post. The enemy are said to have dug through the wall, according to one account, and suddenly rushed upon the garrison, among whom, it would appear, there was for a time considerable confusion. Before the rush was made the raiders had been quietly at work for some time looking Lieutenant Wood; effects and other articles passing them over the wall to their fellows outside. A heavy indictment now lies against the Waziris, for an accumulation of offences committed during more than a year and a half, including innumerable acts of roberry and many of murder. It will be remembered that Lieutenant Wood is the third English officer who has been killed by these brigands within less than a year at or close to Chapri; the others being Dr. Smythe and Lieut. Kinloch. No doubt their chastisement is only deferred a little. Within the last few days, it appears, the Waziris, emboldened by their recent success at Chapri, have again begun to threaten Thal and other posts on the route. The Lahore daily paper advocates immediate active operations against them in their own district, and does not admit the excuse of want of troops as a valid one. This may be the correct view of the matter: but it is important to know that the force on that part of the Kuram route is said to be much less strong than it looks, owing to the prevalence of sickness, especially among the native troops, and the consequent numerically weak state of several regiments.

There has been much sickness among the native troops, and a heavy mortality; and the duties fall very heavily, giving the men very few nights in bed. It is well know that no part of the soldier's duty is so trying and injurious to health as excessive night duty; and in the present case the result might have been anticipated. In the case of European troops in India, it is ordered that when circumstances cause the number of nights in bed to fall below five, the officer commanding shall report the matter and explain it. But if information be correct the European troops on the Kuram route have much less than this number of nights in bed; while the native troops have still less by a great deal. The practical soldier and the sanitarian must regard this with disquiet. Both the physique and the morale of the troops must inevitably be impaired; and every effort ought to be made to reduce the amount of night duty as far as possible to reasonable and safe limits. We hear of the difficulty of getting recruits for the native army and of the unpopularity of the trans-frontier service. In the unceasing and heavy nature of the duties we find one strong reason of this unpopularity. It must be remembered that some regiments have been undergoing this harassing service for a year and a half, or more. The effects of the long-sustained strain are said to be apparent in the general physical condition of the troops concerned; and the sickness and mortality partly point in the same direction. A strong opinion, also, is gaining ground that the sepoy has been and still is inadequately fed and clothed for service under the conditions of the trans-frontier service. Many native corps, during the late and present campaigns, have had to undergo the most severe privation from exposure to cold without the slightest addition to the ordinary clothing which they wear in cantonments in India. There has been a great deal said and written about the warm clothing issued to the troops and followers, and a great deal of money has been expended on it. A great amount of warm clothing has been issued at various times: but the fact remains that in many instances the supply came too late, after much mischief had been done. The fact remains that very many of our soldiers have had to encounter the winter cold in Afghanistan with insufficient clothing, and have fallen a prey to disease and death in consequence. To speak plainly, great numbers of our soldiers have died from causes easily preventible. When English soldiers were unable to stand the winter climate of Afghanistan without additional warm clothing—they, accustomed to cold winters and much better clad—it was not to be expected that the sepoy from the plains of India, with his ordinary poor clothing, could escape illness and death under such circumstances. The sepoy sees all this plainly. Observant officers have noted the falling off in the condition of the troops at the front in many cases, and assign their insufficient diet as one important cause of it; recommending that the diet should be made more sustaining, considering the nature of the sepoy's duties. In many places the supplies are so scanty that the sepoy cannot, if he chose, supplement his unvaried ration with a little meat, fruit, or fresh vegetables. A similar remark applies to the posts of camp-followers, *kahars* and others, amongst whom, from all accounts, sickness and mortality are sadly prevalent, apparently due in great measure to hard work, indifferent and unvaried food. Scorbutic disease seems to be becoming very prevalent among them, if not among the sepoys. No doubt, remedial measures have in many instances been taken; but the mischief has been done, which ought to have been, and easily could have been prevented.

From time to time unpleasant accounts are heard of the hard lot of *kahars* and other classes of native followers now serving across the frontier. These humble but indispensable public servants undoubtedly had much hardship to undergo in the late campaign, exposed to the winter cold, for a long time without warm clothing; often far in arrears of pay; often over worked; and long after the campaign ended there were many to be found who had not received their pay for months. It does not seem that these servants are much better off in the present campaign, except in the matter of pay, which had to be increased. But do they always receive it with fair regularity? The want of good organization with regard to these people is at fault; and the entire subject of our dealings with them, from their engagement to their discharge, demands full investigation and reform. The public ought to know whether the engagement of these public followers is always voluntary on their part. Many observant officers have been strongly impressed by this subject in the late and present campaign; and sooner or later their impressions and the facts they have observed will find utterance. Had unfettered press correspondents been with our armies in the field during the present campaign, it is more than probable that public attention would have been aroused to the importance of this subject, and some steps might have been taken to improve the condition of many thousands of men who have been doing hard service for the country.

The rumours, prevalent at Kabul, of preparations for a return march, are disquieting; for, besides the doubtful political expediency of such a step at present, the prospect of the army marching back to Iadia during the present heat is alarming. It seems scarcely credible that, after the sad experience of last year, such a serious step can be contemplated. There is, happily, no cholera as yet along the route this year; but the sufferings of the troops and of the hosts of followers from heat, scarcity of water, and insufficient shelter would be intense. Moreover, whereas the army retired last year almost unmolested by the enemy it is quite certain that this would not be the case this year; and our troops would probably have to maintain a desultory fight more or less all the way to the Khyber, and every man of the country from Kabul to Peshawur is an enemy.

Recent accounts speak of road-making going on between Jallalabad and Basawal. The question naturally arises—Why was this work deferred until so late in the season? The district is one of the hottest tracts of the whole route. It has not been explained why a more elevated site than about Pesh Bolak was not chosen for troops between Dakka and Jallalabad; but the inference is that if the troops were located further south, on higher ground, they would be too far off to defend the communications. A site on the side of the Sefed Koh would be open to this objection. The tract on which Pesh Bolak stands is a mere terrace slightly raised above the plain of Basawal. It is occupied by a chain of fortified villages with conspicuous towers; and supplies ought to be abundant.

The troops occupying the important position of Safed Sang, where the First Division spent many weeks of unhealthy inactivity in its overcrowded camp last year, are to be moved—the greater part, at least—to higher ground near Murkhi Khel, on a sloping upland which gradually rises to the base of the Safed Koh range. This site is about 1,800 ft. higher than Safed Sang; and the troops will there enjoy a much better climate, the elevation above sea-level being about 6,000 ft. It is proposed to use a higher site on the mountain side as a sanitarium. But it is high time that these arrangements were carried out, as by this time the heat is great at Safed Sang, in single-roofed tents; and before this time last year the tents in many cases were covered with thatch. The arrangements to be made for guarding the post and communications are not stated.

Some indignation, mingled with wonder, has been felt at the ease with which a thousand head of cattle were lately lifted at Jallalabad. It now turns out that the cattle were not under the charge of a military guard at the camp, but under charge of *chaukidars* at the city. The result proves that this was not a good arrangement; the Afghan *chaukidar* is not incorruptible; and even if loyal, these men would be too few to defend their charge. It is quite possibe that the watchmen were in league with the raiders; but their story is that they were overpowered at once. The raid occurred about 9 p. m., but was not known in camp until 2 a. m. The watchmen state that they dared not venture into camp for fear of being shot by our sentries, as they most probably would have been; but it is not explained how the news reached camp at 2 a. m. It appears that the raiders, who came from the Lughman Valley, some four hundred in number, passed the Daraunta gorge at 4 p. m., and dispersed among the neighbouring villages to take their food before recruiting for the raid, and of course the villagers must have been aware of their design. Some of the cattle have since been found in these villages. As soon as the raid was known in camp a force was ordered out and marched at 3 a. m. The Daraunta gorge is about eight miles from Jallalabad; and, on reaching it, the foremost of the pursuing troops were only in time to come within range of the rear guard of the raiders, and to exchange shots with them, when one man of the 5th Fusiliers was killed, and two of the enemy. The account received does not mention any cavalry as taking part in the pursuit; nor that the raiders were followed with the Lughman Valley.

There has lately been a lull in the labours of the Transport service at Jhelum, Rawal Pindi, and other places, partly owing to scarcity of syces to look after the ponies and mules. Formerly one man had to look after three ponies, but lately one man has had to look after ten, which, of course, will not do. The mortality among these baggage animals at the front is said to be enormous; and it is sad to see the great trains of them passing forwards to their fate.

NOTES FROM HYDERABAD (DECCAN) AND BERAR.

LONG sermons are the subject of a correspondence which has passed between a certain portion of the laity at south Trimulgherry and the Chaplain of "St. Johns" at Secunderabad: H. M.'s 48th Foot have been medically advised not to go to church during the present hot season. The services were so long that the men of the regiment often returned to their barracks at about 8 a. m, the distance being about 1½ miles to the church. The correspondent of that *well informed* journal the *Pioneer*, in describing the dinner recently given by Sir Salar Jung, G. C. S. I., asserts that "H. E. was decorated with the G. C. B. ornaments, receives his guests in the most courtious manner," &c. So much for the *Pi's* well informed and reliable correspondent at Hyderabad!

The adage "penny wise and a pound foolish" is fully illustrated in the following:—A certain office in H. H. the Nizam's service indented for the usual quantity of black ink. The indent was returned as inadmissible, as the empty jars remaining from the last supply were not returned. The empty jars were packed up and forwarded, the transit charge costing *double* the amount of the "jars with ink!" Would it not be more economical to have disposed of the "empty jars" by auction rather than have incurred extra expense to the State?

The heat at times seems unbearable, the highest temperature in the shade being 108° as observed in Dr. McClorg's Observatory; the lowest is 74°; this latter is certainly refreshing.

The Nizam's State Railway during the month of February last realized Rs. 21,272-4 or at an average of Rs. 733-12-3 per day, which exhibits about Rs. 6-1 per mile per day, the distance being 121 miles to the Wadi junction. The earnings at this rate will be a "losing game." The quantity carried on this line in the above month is 3,500 tons at an average cost of Rs. 6-1-3 per ton.

Poona must be short of military telegraph signallers. The Officer Commanding H. S. F. has ordered eight men from the infantry corps at Trimulgherry to proceed at once and report themselves to the Station Staff Officer at Poona for employment.

The charitable dispensaries in the H. A. D. are not self-supporting; the subscriptions annually are ridiculously small. Sir Richard Meade in one of his reports said that he was surprised to find the funds of these charitable institutions falling off for want of pecuniary assistance; the subscriptions and donations are not creditable to Berar. Dr. Little, the Sanitary Commissioner H. A. D., should be congratulated on the decrease of mortality since he took charge, but there is still room for much improvement in all the native towns. The death register for Feb. last is 3,172, *i. e.*, 1,778 males and 1,394 females. The number of deaths from fever is more than one half of the total deaths. Akola, as usual, has the most (424) deaths from fever and bowel complaints. As I have always asserted, Akola is an unhealthy station. Taking a fresh census as your correspondent suggested is very necessary. The population of 1867 cannot be the same in 1880! Here we have, for instance, 6,913 births (3,612 males and 3,301 females) against 3,172 deaths in the same month; the former more than double of the latter.

The rewards for "snake-killing" have been discontinued. In other provinces rewards are given for these repulsive and deadly creatures. Why should it not be given in Berar?

Mr. Jones, C. S., our Commissioner, is expected to return from the Hyderabad Residency about the 7th proximo.

I have drawn up a comparative statement of articles vended in H. A. D. during last month, which I place before your readers in order that they may see that the prices per rupee are within the reach of the poorer classes of natives:—

	1879. Seers.		1880. Seers.
Rice, 1st sort	6	...	7½
Rice, 2nd sort	8	...	10
Wheat	9½	...	12½
Jowaree	14	...	16½
Bajri	15	...	14
Chenna	9½	...	15
Salt	8½	...	8½

THE ANIMALS IN THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I would ask to be allowed to invite the authorities' attention to the condition of the animals in the Victoria Gardens. I notice that two sambar have bad sores on them which seem to be neglected and will probably cause death, and certainly, suffering; a panther is half paralysed. The bears were to-day (Sunday) at 5 p. m. supplied with a very little disgustingly dirty water. The lion and tigers seem to suffer much from the heat, the rays of the sun in the afternoon falling on their cages. People were freely poking the beasts with sticks. If beasts are to be kept they should be properly looked after.

G.

REFLECTIONS ABOUT THE BOMBAY NATIVE ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have just risen from the perusal of a series of papers about the native army, and I cannot help inditing a few reflections about that of this Presidency.

I am told the "inequalities arising from the Staff Corps system were intensified by the desire of the Commander-in-Chief to retain officers with the corps to which they belong, and he was compelled, as it were, to have officers of high rank in inferior positions in regiments. There was no rule and no certainty. Colonels, lieut.-colonels, majors, and captains were all jumbled together in one regiment, while other corps were commanded by their juniors. It was a game of accidental leap frog."

During the time General Aitchison was Adjutant General we were told that all commands and regimental staff appointments were given by seniority. Now that Colonel Brooke is Adjutant General, it is said all officers are to rise and stay with the regiments to which they belong.

"Trustra laborate qui omnibus placese studet." I hope I have not forgot my Latin grammar, but when it was necessary to believe the block in the list of field officers without commands, why were all commandants in the Bombay Army considered so unfit to hold a brigade that only the Adjutant General and Quarter-Master-General obtained brigades sent on field service?

Nothing is more common now than to see officers in command of British regiments whose service is equal to that of the second in command or third in command of a native regiment at the same station. In this game of accidental leap frog, may I ask whose back is to be jumped over? You may talk of experience, but nothing will convince the public that a regiment can be efficient when its commandant is within three or four years of his off-reckonings, and after near 35 years' service in a torrid zone has passed the period when an officer in the British service is considered too old for command in a temperate clime!

I recollect a case when an officer commanding a British regiment, not 100 miles from Bombay, was nine years the junior of the second in command of a native regiment at the same station!

"Sequitui que patrem *not* passilus æquis." How many, too, of those close to their offreckonings but in command of regiments are notoriously unequal to their duties, not from mental deficiency but debilitated frames owing to long residence in India. When, then, will the recommendation of the Army Commission be carried out that 32 years be the limit for retirement, and all officers once 32 years service be obliged to retire?

It could never have been the original intention of the framers of the present native army that commandants should be men not in full vigour of life and past their meridian. "Quid est turpius quaip senex vivere incipieus."

The whole thing, therefore, is the army is waiting for the result of the Army Commission Report, when is it to take effect?

OUR ROVING CORRESPONDENT IN THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS.

NO. VI.—THE VILLAGE MAHAR.

"Let not ambition mock their useful toil,
"Their homely joys and destiny obscure,
"Nor grandeur hear with a disdainful smile,
"The short and simple annals of the poor."

MOOFLISNABAD, MAY 25.

OFT in my lonely wanderings in this part o the Deccan, I have come across that important factor in the village community system,—that most useful being,—the Mahar. The poor, despised, outcaste Mahar, whom the Hindu places beyond the pale of society, whose presence is looked upon as contamination, whose touch is considered pollution! The unfortunate, much-to-be-pitied Mahar, who is a slave to all; who serves the traveller as guide, carrier, and groom; who acts as the rural messenger of the village, and performs all menial work, and who, in return for all this hard and honest labour, is ill-fed, ill-clad, ill-housed, and ill-treated!

The poor Mahar's life is a series of struggles for existence. With him it is all uphill work. From the period of his boyhood, to the time when "life's fitful fever" is at an end, he has to undergo incessant toil, suffer innumerable hardships, and bear with bad language and hard blows,—such treatment, in fact, as "patient merit of the unworthy takes."

Actuated by a humane desire to learn something more than what I knew of this humble, patient, and useful class of people, I lately visited a Mahar family in their dwelling. An humble thatched hovel it was, with a low doorway and no windows. But of ventilation there was no lack, for two or three gaping rents in the thatch admitted more of the sun and wind than was perhaps either necessary or convenient. A miserably small hovel it was, about ten feet by ten and hardly high enough for one to stand erect. A bundle of dirty rags, a collection of earthern pots and pans, a quern for grinding corn into flour, a couple of wicker-work baskets, and a winnowing fan, was all the wretched furniture of this wretched abode. In one corner a pretty looking girl, scantily clad in a *sádi* all tattered and torn, was bending over a smouldering fire, baking cakes of very coarse *bajri* flour. Industriously plying her spinning wheel sat close by the girl, a serious looking middle-aged woman. She was clad in "unwomanly rags," and had such grave, sad-looking eyes, that the mournful look she cast upon me on my entering the room haunts me still! Near the door-way, on a coarse black blanket, reclined a weak looking old man, with a beard of about two or three weeks growth. He looked prematurely old; lines of care and trouble marked his face; misery was expressed in his haggard countenance, weariness in his dim eyes. So emaciated, so wan, so haggard was the appearance of this old man, that he was indeed a pitiful sight to look upon. The only clothing he had on him was a piece of coarse dirty cloth about his waist. As he lay there, breathing hard, one could count all the ribs that started out, as it were, from his emaciated frame. Near him sat a man of about forty; he was as ill-clad as the old man, and looked with hungry eyes in the direction in which the cooking was going on. What an impressive picture that was, of the venerable patriarch, with his son, his son's wife, and his grand daughter, all huddled together in that squalid hovel!

On my entrance, the old man sat up, and on learning the object of my mission, the humble group gave me kindly welcome. The young daughter looked at me with wondering eyes; the wife cast at me one quick, quiet, mournful glance; the husband gazed at me in a listless manner, and the master of the hovel greeted me with a look of warm welcome. At the old man's invitation, I squatted down on one corner of the coarse blanket, with my back resting against the rough, jagged wall, and then leisurely surveyed the interesting group before me.

Gradually I drew the old man to talk upon old times. He had evidently no pleasant memories of the past, for I could see that on my touching this subject, his countenance assumed a sad expression, and his look was troubled. He, however, conquered this momentary weakness, heaved a deep sigh, and then readily entered into conversation with me.

From what he told me, I gathered that some forty years ago, he had undergone sore trials and vicissitudes. The wife of his bosom had been outraged by a band of dacoities, and then murdered before his very eyes. While faithfully guarding the village Patel's house, he had been seized by these bandits, and then, because of his not informing them as to where the Patel's wealth was buried underground, he had been put to the torture. He had been very roughly handled; scalding hot oil had been thrown upon him; he had been suspended in the air head downwards with one of his feet fastened to a hook in the ceiling; he had been buried up to his neck for some hours, and had been otherwise most inhumanly tortured. All this had shattered his once strong constitution, and other sorrows and misfortunes following upon the heels of his first troubles, had completed the ruin and had made him prematurely old and infirm.

"Ah!" said the old man, with a sad and earnest look, "those were indeed troublous times, when there was no *sircar* as it were, and when every bad and powerful man could do just what he liked. Human life was not then so valued as it is now, and plundering other peoples property was thought very little of. All this is changed now; peace reigns over the land, and at the present day no one can dare wrong even a poor Mahar like me. In the days I speak of, an outcaste Mahar was treated just in the way you would treat a village cur. To kill a Mahar was considered no great crime. My dear son," said the old man, brightening up, "has been fortunately spared all the sights I have seen, all the trials I have undergone!"

The old man's words went straight to my heart. Misanthropic as I ordinarily am, on this occasion, sitting there, I felt for him and for his kind. But his son did not seem to heed the conversation; he simply sat there, and gazed wistfully at the *bajri* cakes his daughter was patiently engaged in preparing.

I held most profitable conversation with the old man for about half an hour or so; in that short period I learnt much. I learnt that as much discipline prevails in a body of Mahars as one could wish for. Regularly by turn, one of them is annually elected a *yeshkur*, who is considered the recognized head of the Mahars, who receives all travellers, sees to their comfort, and who gives the Mahars directions for their work. The *yeshkur* has the privilege of begging alms every noon in the village, and from every house he generally receives broken victuals. When instalments of revenue are collected by the village officials, the Mahar alone is trusted with the money, which he carries to the Tehsildar's office, which in some cases is as many as 25 or 30 miles distant. So large a sum as a thousand rupees and upwards is often entrusted to a couple of Mahars at a time, and so great is the trust reposed in them that they are not watched on the way. These Mahars have never betrayed their trust as yet, and have been most faithful carriers. During the last famine, when its baneful effects were felt the most by the poor Mahars, and who were therefore the most open to temptation, thousands of rupees passed through their hands, but never a single coin was stolen. The orders of the *yeshkur* are always received with implicit obedience. A Mahar may have worked all the day, and then tired and wearied, he may be on the point of dropping off to sleep, when he may receive a summons from the *yeshkur* to act as guide to a traveller, or to carry his baggage, and then and there the poor fellow rushes off with alacrity to his work. These Mahars have certain *watandari* (hereditary) rights which they highly prize. For the services rendered by them to the villagers and travellers, they receive their share of the *baluta* from the ryots, which consists of a small quantity of grain. This scanty and precarious income is supplemented by the earnings of the women, who go out to labour in the fields, spin cotton, or employ themselves in other industrious pursuits. In days of scarcity, the poor Mahar has often to be satisfied with one meal in twenty-four hours.

I was much interested with the information afforded by the old man. "Why do not the Mahars take service," I asked. "They are a very industrious class of people, and surely they could find employment very easily?"

"Ah!" said the old man, shaking his head deprecatingly, "we cannot afford to leave our" villages, and take service elsewhere. Some of us were offered employment in the police, but we could not very well abandon our *watandari* rights, handed down to us by our forefathers, and take service. Ah no, sir! ours is a miserable existence, it is true, but we are quite satisfied and contented with our lot. God made us *shudurs*, and we are, therefore, bound to serve as menial labourers; it is our *kismuth* and there is no escaping it. And then times are much better now than what they were in my young days. We are not so ill-treated now, as we were then. The high officials generally treat us with kindness, and pay us for the services we render to them. It is only such small fry as sowars,

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policemen, peons, and people of that sort, who exact services from us without payment, and if they reward us it is only with coarse abuse and hard blows. You might naturally ask why we do not complain against such men to the authorities, but I must tell you that it is not for the poor Mahars to do so. We accept this treatment as a part of the ills the poor outcaste Mahar has been condemned to suffer in this world !"

Hardly had the old man finished his discourse, when I heard an altercation going on outside. A loud voice was pouring out a torrent of abuse against some unfortunate individual.

"Here I have been standing for a quarter of an hour" said the voice, "waiting for the Mahar. You *saitan*, you son of a pig, get me one directly, or I shall beat you within an inch of your life, you dog !"

"Jemadar Sahib," replied a whining voice, "have a little patience, I beseech you. The Mahar will come directly. Rama ! Rama ho !" shouted out the voice "come out, will you, the Jemadar Sahib is waiting !"

"That's the *Yeshwur*" said the old man, looking at me. "A sowar is very likely passing through our village, and my son's services are required to carry his baggage. Go. Rama," said he, calmly turning to his son "take a cake of *bajri* with you and eat it on the way. You have already walked five miles this morning and have had nothing to eat. You must be feeling hungry now, poor boy !"

Thus exhorted, Rama rose slowly, gave a loud yawn, threw his coarse black blanket over his left shoulder, armed himself with a long staff, walked up to his daughter, took up a *bajri* cake smoking hot, and then rushed out precipitately to meet the sowar.

That sowar was raging most furiously at the delay that had occurred, and directly Rama appeared on the scene, greeted him with a shower of the choicest Billingegate. Poor Rama, with credible alacrity, lifted the sowar's bundle from the ground, placed it on his head, dexterously dived down to avoid a blow aimed at him by the enraged owner of the bundle, and trotted off unconcernedly in the direction of the next village, where the horseman was bound.

I turned to look at the old man, but the scene we had witnessed seemed to have made no impression on him. With him this was an every day occurrence. I forced some small silver in his hand, and then sick at heart left the wretched hovel, and its wretched inmates.

Thou poor, much-to-be-pitied Mahar ! thine is a hard lot indeed ! The proud Hindu looks down on thee as a miserable outcaste, but even humble as thou art, thy example may teach him many useful lessons of unremitting toil, patient suffering, and praiseworthy honesty. When that same proud Hindu, with strange inconsistency, entrusts thee with a sum of money to carry, he reposes in thee far more confidence and trust than he would in his own kith and kin. May we not hope that thy reward awaits thee in a better land, "where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest !"

NEWS FROM CENTRAL INDIA.

(FROM A NATIVE CORRESPONDENT.)

IT looks as if the monsoon were going to set in earlier this time. We have now had a gathering of dark clouds over our head every afternoon since the new-moon. Jupiter Pluvius does not appear to be an impartial judge at all. He has selected Jaora, Oojein and other places round Mhow and Indore as the proper objects of his charity ! The heat in those places was so intense that the people were anxiously wishing for rain ; and the down-pour has cooled the atmosphere very much. Indore and Mhow are, strange to say, not so hot this year as they were last year. The mornings and nights are wonderfully cool, so much so, that one does not feel tired after walking for hours together on the promenade by the side of the river that flows past the Residency garden. This garden is a great blessing to us here, as it grows almost all kinds of European vegetables and fruit.

Poor Banias are at a loss to know what to do with the very large collections of grain, which they, a little time back, persisted in not selling, even at a famine rates, all the while expecting to see the prices rising still higher. But they are sorely disappointed now. A large quantity of grain pours in from all around and so the prices have fallen to an extraordinary degree. We get wheat at from 13 to 15 seers per rupee, dal from 10 to 11, gram from 15 to 16, rice from 7 to 9. This unexpectedly altered state of things is hailed especially by our Kunbi-farmers, with the greatest joy imaginable. It affords them an opportunity of, according to their views, acquiring a name in their own society, by giving more dinners on marriage occasions. It looks quite odd, but nevertheless, it is a fact, that it is a custom among them to get their children married only once in a cycle of 12 years. The current year happening to fall in the cycle, the thought of marriage is uppermost in their heads. It is said that in a cycle like this, if a female child be born, the first thing its parents ought to do is to look for its husband and unite them in wedlock. Should they fail to find out one, a mock-ceremony is gone through, and the unfortunate child is then supposed to be a widow. Remarriage being not prohibited among them, they afterwards give the child away not in *nekа* but in *nattra*. Although by habit a very thrifty people, living on next to nothing, and saving diligently every pice they can lay their hands on, they are constantly in debt, for no sooner is a sum of money saved than it all goes in some family festivity. Not content with this wastage, they even go so far as to borrow money at enormous interest, and hence they are so deeply plunged in debt, that it takes a life time to extricate themselves. This appears to be a season of marriages all throughout Central India with all classes of natives. On the 17th a Parsee wedding on a grand scale passed off with great *eclat* at Mhow. The bridegroom is the son of Mr. Sorabjee Patel. Khan Bahadur Dastur Hoshangjee, Professor of Oriental languages, Deccan College, Poona, performed the marriage ceremony. The excellent band of the 29th was present, and it enlivened the gay company very much. The ceremony of presenting rich shawls to the bridegroom and his father by their friends was very interesting.

The Mhow Abkari contract was sold the other day by public auction for Rs. 78,800. This final bid was offered by the well-known Abkari contractor of Poona, Mr. Pherozshaw. The offer is small as compared with that of the last year ; but it is urged that this is owing to the reduction of troops now in Mhow. In preceding years, agreements were entered into on the express condition that a sum of money varying according to circumstances be paid by Government, as a compensation for the loss the contractors might sustain on the removal of a part of the troops from Mhow. This year no such condition is suffered to remain in the agreement bond. The result, I believe, is that the Municipality is the gainer. It is a healthy sign that the Abkari contracts of Mhow and Indore are exciting much interest in outsiders. Formerly this trade was monopolised by a Hindu, and no one else cared to interfere in his work.

I hear that the Post Master of Fatehabad is in great trouble at present. A parcel containing gold ornaments worth about a thousand rupees has been, for a short time, missing. On close enquiry, Mr. Ham, the Inspecting Post Master, has succeeded in tracing the contents to the Post Master's house. The Post Master is under arrest now.

A new company from Bombay has recently opened a cotton press machine in the city of Indore. Our State Railway works remarkably well. The line is now open for traffic and passengers as far as Mandesur. The present travelling Inspectorship is to be split into two appointments. Some of the Accountantships are also to be done away with, several Accountants of lower grade being already reverted to their former places. It seems as if Sir John Strachey's mighty work of retrenchment is not over yet. Many clerks in the Public Works Department were, it was feared, to fall victims to this retrenchment system ; but thanks to the local administration through a timely interception they are saved from a ruin that was staring them in the face.

MOUNT ABU.

MOUNT ABU, the Olympus of India, the hill where sages dwelt of yore, the hill which from age to age, from generation to generation, has been the resorts of countless thousands who have left their homes and journeyed to its sacred heights, regardless of danger and privation and all else beside, save the one purpose of worshipping at the shrines of their mysterious deities, in the fond hope of obtaining forgiveness for past, and clemency for future offences.

Abu, with its strange associations, its isolation, its wild scenery, its marble temples—unsurpassed by any in India "for costliness of materials and beauty of design"—its primitive inhabitants having their abodes in caves and under trees, all combine in attaching to it a peculiar interest for a contemplative mind.

Though little known to the world it is old in story, and has from time immemorial been held in the utmost veneration by the Hindus. Indeed, Brahmanism itself appears to have been deeply indebted to it in recovering its lost supremacy, which was effected, as represented by the Puranas, in the following miraculous manner :—

When Buddhism became dominant, and Brahmanism was on the wane, the holy Rishis, or sages, who dwelt on Mount Abu, alarmed at the decay of their religion, and apprehensive lest it should be utterly blotted out, appealed to Brahma for aid, complaining that the Vedas had been trampled under foot, and that the land was in the possession of Rakshasas, or monsters ; whereupon they were commanded by him to re-create the race of Kshatriyas, who had been exterminated centuries before by Parasu Rama. This they accomplished by purifying Agnikund—the fountain of fire—with water from the Ganges, when there sprang from it four warriors called Agnikulas, or generation of fire ; who, after performing prodigees of valour, effectually rid the land of the Rakshasas, and thus propagated Brahmanism. These heroes are much venerated by the Rajputs, many of whom claim descent from them.

The sages here mentioned, in later times, appear to have sunk into cannibalism, and were doubtless Brahmins pursuing their life of philosophic contemplation, in obedience to the laws of Menu ; and finding Abu a suitable retreat from the world, had taken up their abode on its heights, whence, working on the superstitious minds of the people by mystic arts and ghostly legends, they caused it to be revered throughout the country. Numerous are the traditions attached to this celebrated hill—the very fowl that inhabit its valleys form the subject of fantastic tales. I received the following account of the origin of the hill from a Jain priest :—

Thousands and thousands of years ago in the days when gods incarnate peopled the earth, there existed, where Mount Abu now stands, an undulating plain, clothed with verdure, watered by lampid streams and babbling brooks and covered with gardens of fruits and flowers of every variety and degree of excellence, where sang the sweetest songsters, and fluttered birds with plumage of rarest dye.

This enchanting tract was included in the domains of two separate gods, each the representative of a *caste*. The more powerful of these being of the most exalted race, held his meaner neighbour in the greatest contempt, and would permit no intercourse between the two kingdoms.

Now, the lord of the high caste had a daughter, famed for her beauty, whose hand many princes had sought in vain. It chanced one morning that this lovely princess wandered out alone to enjoy the ambrosial air, and hear the sweet mingled voices of the birds, and as she walked silently on she became so wrapt in meditation, that she was unconscious whither, or how far she had gone, till she arrived at a rivulet which separated her father's dominions from those of the neighbouring lord. Here she sat down, feeling wearied, and watched enraptured, the pearly water softly gliding by ; and as she gazed into its depths, she suddenly observed the reflection of a human form, and raising her eyes, beheld standing on the opposite bank, a handsome young man, gorgeously apparelled, contemplating her with earnest eyes. Her first impulse was to hasten home ; but the prince (for he was no other than the son of the low caste lord), seeing her agitation, apologized for having disturbed her reverie, and craved the honour of her society. The princess charmed by his manner and bearing, granted the boon. Soon they were conversing side by side, and became so interested in one another that when they parted, it was with a promise to meet again next day. Thus not even the prejudices of caste could withstand the force of that overpowering passion, that "secret sympathy"—

> "The silver link the silken tie,
> Which heart to heart, and mind to mind,
> In body and in soul can bind."

Time rolled on ; the lovers met daily on the banks of the rivulet, and day by day became more devoted. One morning, however, the princess noticing that the prince appeared troubled and depressed, inquired the cause. He answered that he was reflecting how vain was their love, when their fathers were such irreconciliable enemies, and that all hope of their getting married must for ever be abandoned, unless she would consent to fly with him to some foreign land. The princess wept at the thought, but persuasion and entreaty overruled all objections, and the morrow was fixed for departure.

The lovers met at dawn at the place appointed. The prince brought with him the swiftest steed in his father's stable, and the princess came decked in her most precious ornaments. The two then embraced, and in silence mounting the impatient animal, bid for ever adieu to the land of their childhood.

When the intelligence of their elopement became known to the princess's father, he was exceeding wrath, and vowed revenge against the low caste lord for the iniquity of his son. The dominions of this unfortunate being were laid under a spell, and his subjects transformed into cocks and hens. Finding it beyond his power to break the enchantment, he offered as ransom for the release of his people, to undertake any task that might be appointed him. His enemy, thinking to get rid of him by setting him what he considered an impossibility, required that he should create as a monument of his humiliation, a mountain, which in vastness and grandeur would surpass all others. The chief, having no alternative, submitted to the imposition, and applied himself to it. By prayers and invocations, he obtained the aid of mother earth and the elements, who, uniting their powers, soon reared up a mountain of amazing magnitude and sublimity—this mountain was Abu. The inexorable lord of the high caste, disappointed beyond measure, inflicted yet another task before he would free the people from the spell. This was, that a lake should be excavated on the mountain of such depth, that if a line of sufficient length were thrown in, it would appear on the opposite side of the globe. Some of the fowls, indignant at this flagrant breach of faith, refused to comply with his demand, but the remainder, knowing it to be their only chance, laboured unflinchingly, and *pen et pen*—little by little—digging with their talons, and carrying away the *debris* in their beaks,—they hollowed out the required cavity. The oppressor could now no longer withhold his promise, and restored them to their natural forms. But those of them who had been rebellious he left unchanged, and at this day their descendants may be seen in the valleys and surroundings, "to witness if I lie."

Mount Abu. C. L. P.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 27th instant.

Read Government Resolution No. 292, dated 22nd May, forwarding letter from the Government of India, authorizing the Trustees to raise an additional loan of 4 lakhs of rupees in the local market on debentures for the purpose of meeting the cost of certain works in connection with Prince's Dock on the understanding that the loan will be repaid with interest at 4½ per cent. per annum in 7 years.

The Secretary reported that a telegram had been despatched to the Consulting Engineer requesting him to order from Messrs. Armstrong the 15 additional hydraulic cranes sanctioned by the Trustees. Resolution.—To be recorded.

Read letter from the Resident Engineer, dated 22nd May, reporting that the north channel to Prince's Dock has been cleared to a uniform depth of 59 on Town Hall Datum, or 21½ feet at lowest high water neaps, but that the blasting operations necessary to clear the channel to 57 may throw up pieces of rock, so that he does not consider it quite safe to reckon the channel lower than 60. If no accidents occur, nor unusually heavy weather, the Resident Engineer expects by September that sill level or 58 on T. H. D, will be attained and possibly channel level or 57.

Read minutes of members of Dock Committee. Resolution.—Government should be requested to instruct their Marine Survey party to ascertain and report on the depth of the channel.

Read minutes of Trustees on an enquiry made by the Chairman whether they would prefer that troops and commissariat stores should be landed at Prince's Dock or at Sassoon Dock.

Read memo., dated 19th May, by the Traffic Manager on the same subject. Resolution :—Government should be asked if they have yet decided whether troops shall be hereafter landed and embarked at Prince's Dock or at Sassoon Dock.

Read letter from G. A. Kittredge, Esq., dated 4th March, drawing attention to the question of the sufficiency of the engine power at Prince's Dock to work additional cranes.

Read letter on the subject from the Resident Engineer, dated 13th May, with extracts from a letter from the Consulting Engineer.

Read minutes of members of Dock Committee. Resolution.—As recommended by the Consulting Engineer an injector to save pressure water should be obtained at a cost of about £30.

The Resident Engineer should furnish a fuller report regarding the small engine which he states to be available to supplement the engine power at the dock, and to enable him to do this he may obtain the services of any competent mechanical engineer in Bombay.

Read letter from G. A. Kittredge, Esq., dated 21st May, observing that that the method of lighting and ventilating the new warehouses at Prince's Dock involves, in his opinion, great risk from fire, and intimating that he will propose that the north and south ends of these warehouses have their walls carried up to the roof.

Read memo. by Resident Engineer, dated 25th May, estimating the cost of carrying out Mr. Kittredge's suggestion at Rs. 4,800. Resolution.—The expenditure of Rs. 4,800 to carry out Mr. Kittredge's suggestion is sanctioned.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 17th May, recommending that a small upper storied office be erected for the Dock Superintendent between the A and B sheds at Prince's Dock.

Read report by Resident Engineer, dated 21st May, estimating the cost at Rs. 5,184.

Read minutes of members of Dock Committee. Resolution.—The construction of a temporary office for the Dock Superintendent is not approved.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 19th May, forwarding application by Rowjee Jeewram for a lease for 50 years of 424 6-9 square yards land on Elphinstone Estate at a rent of Re. 1 per square yard per annum for first 20 years and Re. 1¼ per square yard per annum for remaining 30 years. He states that the applicant desires to commence building at once before execution of the lease.

Read minutes of members of Land Committee. Resolution.—The lease may be granted, but permission to build cannot be given until the lease is signed.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 19th May, forwarding application by Sewjee Ramjee, for a lease of 6 1-9 square yards land on Elphinstone Estate on the same terms as the land agreed to be leased by Resolution No. 19, dated 12th November 1879.

Read minutes of members of Land Committee. Resolution.—The lease may be granted.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 10th May, recommending that wooden gratings be provided on which to place goods while being landed at Prince's Dock during the monsoon.

Read memo. by Resident Engineer, suggesting that gratings be made 5 feet square and that four be laid together.

He estimates the cost of 24 sets of four each at Rs. 1,200. Resolution.—Sanctioned, as a charge against revenue in the Traffic Department.

Read letter from the Port Officer without date stating that a life boat would be too heavy for the Dromedary to carry, and recommending instead that two suitable new boats be provided, and that one of these be fitted with bags of cork under the thwarts and head and stern sheets. He estimates the cost at Rs. 400 for each boat, and he asks that the Engineer's Department be permitted to fit the Dromedary with the necessary davits. He also requests sanction for the provision of awnings for the Dromedary at a cost of Rs. 780 and of a set of flags at a cost of Rs. 100. Resolution.—The proposals of the Port Officer are agreed to.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table :—

Pilotage Statement week to 25th May.
25 Vessels piloted into harbour.
26 " " out of "
11 " transported.
3 " attended to.

Statement of vessels that have entered and left Prince's Dock during week ended 25th May.
8 Vessels entered.
9 " left.
14 " remaining in dock.

WEATHER REPORT.

MAY 26TH, SIMLA.—The local barometric maximum which formed yesterday morning over Allahabad, Benares, and Patna has disappeared, a fall of between one and two-tenths of an inch having taken place in that region. The barometer has fallen also in the Western Punjab, especially at Dera Ismail Khan. Elsewhere the changes are small and local. Concurrently with these changes, the temperature has risen again at most stations in the North-Western Provinces, but is not anywere high, and Dera Ismail Khan is the only station that had the thermometer above 100° at 10 a. m. In Bengal the temperature is rather lower. Easterly winds prevails in the Central Provinces, as well as in the Gangetic plain and Bengal ; but in Western and Southern India westerly winds predominate. Dust-storms occurred yesterday afternoon at several stations in the North-Western Provinces and at Jubbulpore ; a thunder-storm with hail at Mussoorie ; and rain at all the Burmah stations, in Assam, at Dacca, Darjeeling, Hazaribagh, (nearly 2 inches), Agra, and Bangalore. At Cochin the sea is rough ; but as anticipated, the report of the monsoon appears to have been premature, and is not repeated. At Colombo, Goa, and Bombay the weather is fine. HENRY F. BLANDFORD, Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS.

THE petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the Eleventh Year of Victoria, Chapter XXI :—

Gopal Shaba Senoy, unemployed.

Asama Sydu Engu, contractor in stones.

Nana Vitoba Marathe, mukadam of the folding department in the Colaba Oriental Spinning and Weaving Mill.

Nanabhai Lakmiram Panda, broker.

Charles Stewart, guard in the G. I. P. Railway Company.

Karimbhai Ebramji, soda water manufacturer.

Rajbhai Ebramji and Rahimbhai Ebramji, soda-water manufacturers, &c.

Lukmanji Tyebali, iron, &c., seller.

Saka bin Babaji Maratha, Hari bin Babaji, Krastna Esuji, Esram Esuji, Esu Raghu, and Sonu Bhewji, the first-named insolvent is a boatman, and second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth are labourers.

Balji Krastnathji Jaiker, clerk in the service of Mr. Khanderao Moroji.

Dhaki Naiquin Velenkerin, courtezan.

Mahomedbhai bin Jamalbhai, lately traded as a broker in sheep.

Musa Khamisa, lately a dealer in sundry cutlery, needles, and thread.

Bapuji Kuverji Divecha, contractor.

Ghogary Hason Kala, sarung in the service of the P. and O. Company.

Vanmali Harjiwan Parmal, blacksmith employed in Her Majesty's Dockyard.

Sha Jethabhai Vanmali and Sha Valabdas Vanmali, who lately carried on business as cloth merchants in partnership with Balkrastna Vitoba, under the name, style and firm of Jethabhai Balkrastna and Company.

BENGAL.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN BABOO.—The death is announced of Babu Ramchunder Gupta, Editor of the *Pravakar*, the oldest vernacular paper in Bengal. He had been suffering from diabetes for sometime since, and succumbed to it on Sunday last. He was the younger brother of the late Ishwar Chunder Gupta, poet of Bengal.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH OF THE SUBURB OF CALCUTTA.—The mortuary returns of the suburbs of Calcutta for the month of April 1880 show the number of deaths to have been 770, viz ; 10 Christians, 450 Hindoos and 310 Muhammadans The ratio of mortality per 1,000 of the population per annum is 35·93, and the causes of the disease were cholera, 120, small-pox 5, fever 315, bowel complaints 124, and the rest from all other causes. The number of deaths in the previous month was 899, and in the corresponding month of the last year was 1,093, showing a decrease of 129 in this month from the former, and 323 from the latter. The number of deaths in the hospitals, Jails and other public institutions is 116, viz, 9 Christians, 77 Hindoos and 30 Muhammadani, the ratio of deaths per 1,090 of the population per year is 5·41.

MADRAS.

REDUCTIONS IN THE MADRAS RAILWAY.—We hear that a meeting is to be held at which the heads of departments and the officers of the Consulting Engineer's Department are to be present, to discuss the reductions in the working of the railway, the order directing the same having been received by Mr. Saunders. The *Central* workshops, we hear, are to be removed to Arconum under the charge of Mr. Winter, the Telegraph Engineer ; one Assistant Engineer is to be done away with at head quarters ; the divisions into which the line is at present divided are to be reduced by one ; the Perembore Workshops are to carry out work only sufficient to keep a certain quantity of stock always in repair ; the hands in the Traffic Department are to be reduced ; and, in short, great reductions have been directed to be made everywhere. The whole of the departments in the railway are in a state of ferment over the impending changes. —*Madras Times.*

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending May 25th as compared with that for April 18th :—

LIABILITIES.	April 18. Rs.	A.	P.	May 25. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	22,89,940	0	0	22,89,940	0	0
Treasury Balance	2,02,47,935	14	3	1,99,72,880	2	2
Other Deposits	2,43,07,935	15	10	2,58,03,199	6	4
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,40,463	11	1	9,66,122	6	4
Sundries	14,85,647	4	4	1,543,908	13	7
Rs.	6,87,71,927	13	6	7,00,76,050	13	0
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	64,74,994	0	0	63,09,524	0	0
Loans on Govt. Securities.	64,51,465	9	4	63,57,072	6	3
Credits on ditto	96,36,036	5	8	1,01,96,437	9	4
Bills Discounted	1,90,61,293	5	6	1,88,59,074	1	4
Balances with other Banks	3,87,448	8	1	4,49,220	1	10
Bullion	2,14,598	3	11	89,779	12	8
Dead Stock	10,26,461	0	7	10,26,927	2	7
Stamps	9,479	12	0	9,743	2	0
Sundries	2,69,623	0	6	2,61,232	13	1
Cash at Head Office	1,05,85,556	6	0	1,30,70,810	15	2
Do. at Branches	1,56,54,881	9	11	1,89,43,388	12	10
Rs.	6,87,71,927	13	6	7,00,76,050	13	0

NOTICES.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

Desire to make it known that a "STAR" or "CROSS" is their Trade Mark, and that all Nails made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their works is also placed a card bearing their Name and Address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

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